

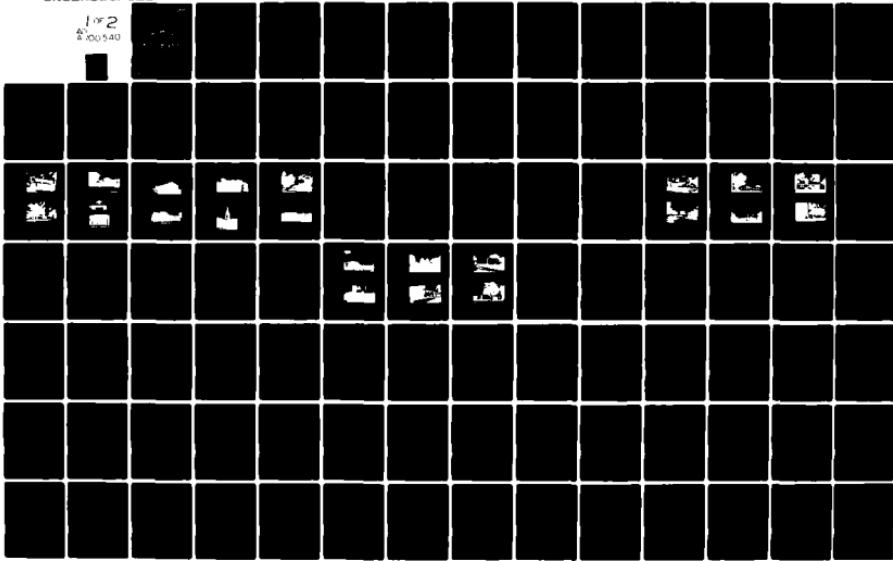
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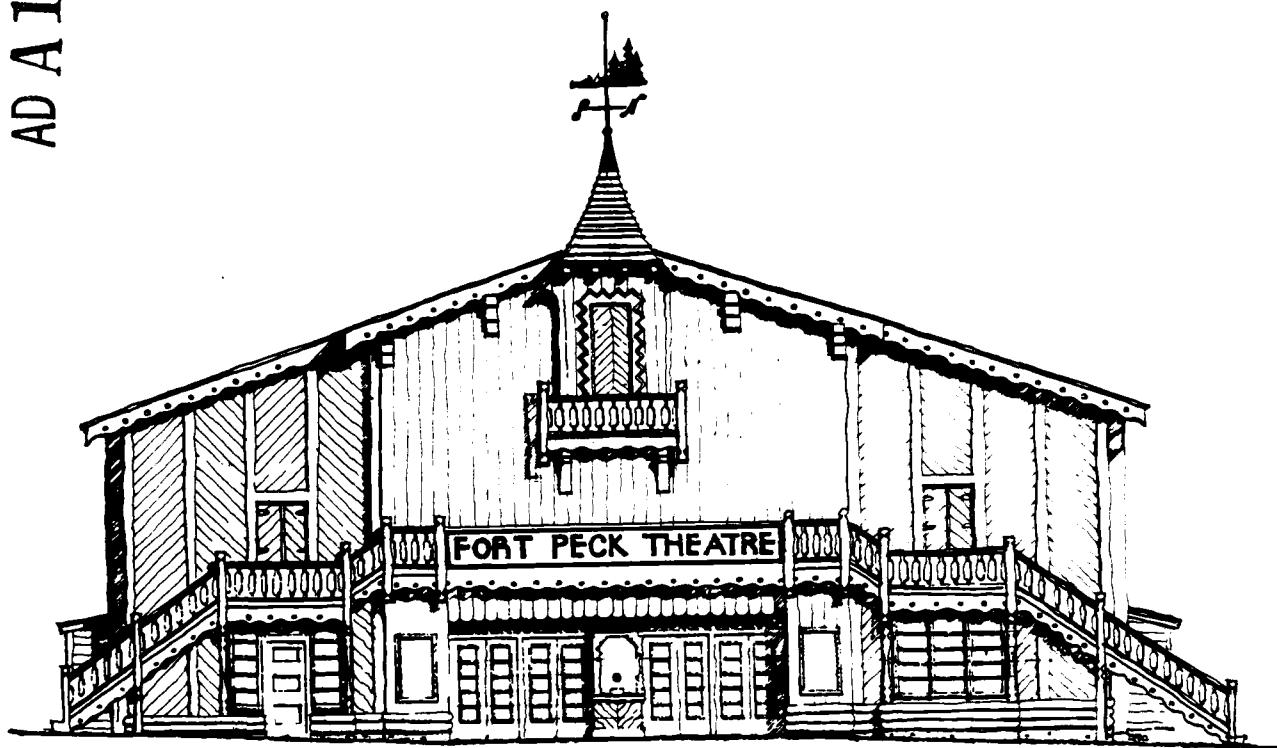
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CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study

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Cultural Resource Survey,
Government Townsites Study,
Fort Peck, Montana
Pickstown, South Dakota
Riverdale, North Dakota
Contract Number DACW45-79-C-0119

prepared for:

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Omaha District Corps of Engineers
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ABSTRACT

In the summer of 1979, the MacDonald and Mack Partnership and its consultants were commissioned by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Omaha District to conduct an architectural and historical investigation of designated study areas within the townsite limits of Fort Peck, Montana; Pickstown, South Dakota; and Riverdale, North Dakota. The purpose of the investigation was to identify and evaluate architectural and historical resources within the study areas in terms of eligibility criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. The investigation involved extensive documentary research in local, regional, and national archives and libraries; numerous interviews with archivists, scholars and past and present townsite residents; and on-site architectural field surveys. Documentary and photographic data compiled and prepared during the investigation have been deposited with the contracting agency.

Fort Peck, Montana

The Fort Peck study area was officially ceded to the United States in 1888 by the Blackfeet Indians. During the early twentieth century, the land seems to have been sparsely settled. When the study area was acquired by the federal government in 1934 for the Fort Peck Dam project, it was largely uncultivated, dry farm land, uncleared sage brush and timber, and grazing range. The Fort Peck project was one of the earliest and largest of the New Deal public works programs. Authorized by the Public Works Administration, the project was conceived with the dual purpose of providing flood control for the lower Missouri Valley and gainful employment for thousands of unemployed Montana residents. Overall design and supervision of the project was the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers.

An integral part of the Fort Peck Dam project, the town of Fort Peck was constructed in 1934 in order to provide housing and related domestic facilities for construction and engineering personnel engaged in building the dam. Since the completion of the dam in 1939, the town has primarily provided housing and administrative offices for Corps of Engineer staff involved with the management and maintenance of the dam facilities. At present, 40 construction-camp-era structures survive on their original sites in the study area. Because of the exceptional historical significance of the Fort Peck Dam townsite, these surviving structures meet eligibility criteria for nomination as a thematic district to the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the Fort Peck Theater, on the basis of its unique Swiss Chalet style and arts-and-crafts ornamentation, meets eligibility criteria for individual nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Pickstown, South Dakota

The Pickstown, South Dakota study area was officially ceded to the United States in 1860 by the Yankton branch of the Dakota Indians, with the understanding that it was to become part of the Fort Randall Military Reservation. With the dissolution of the Military Reservation in 1890, the study area entered the public domain. When the property was acquired by the federal government in 1946 for the Fort Randall Dam project, it contained several farm structures surrounded by pasture and cropland. None of these agricultural buildings survive in the study area.

The Fort Randall Dam project was one of several civil works improvements authorized by Congress in 1944 for purposes of flood control, irrigation, and hydroelectric energy production in the lower Missouri Valley. Overall design and supervision of the project was the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers. During 1946-1950, the Corps constructed the town of Pickstown to furnish housing and related domestic facilities for construction and engineering personnel engaged in building the dam. Since the completion of the dam in the mid-1950s, the town has primarily provided housing and administrative offices for Corps of Engineers staff involved with the management and maintenance of the dam and hydro facilities. At present 74 construction-camp-era structures survive in the study area. None of these structures, however, has sufficient architectural or historical significance to satisfy eligibility requirements for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places at this time.

Riverdale, North Dakota

The Riverdale, North Dakota study area apparently was never officially ceded to the United States by Indian peoples. Although the "Three Affiliated Tribes," who inhabited the region in the mid-nineteenth century, agreed to cede the study area to the federal government in 1866, the resulting treaty seems never to have been ratified by the Senate. Despite this irregularity, the various parties to the agreement seem to have honored the treaty's general provisions in regard to the study area, the United States by paying the stipulated annuities, and the Three Tribes by relinquishing their claim to the land. American homesteading of the region took place in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. When the federal government acquired the study area in 1946 for the Garrison Dam project, it was mostly cultivated cropland. There is no record or evidence that the study area contained any structures prior to this time.

The Garrison Dam project was one of several civil works improvements authorized by Congress in 1944 for purposes of flood control, irrigation, and hydroelectric energy production in the lower Missouri Valley. Overall design and supervision of the project was the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers. During 1946-1950, the Corps constructed the town of Riverdale to furnish housing and related domestic facilities for construction and engineering personnel engaged in building the dam and hydro

plant. Since the completion of the dam in the mid-1950s, the town has primarily provided housing and administrative offices for Corps of Engineers staff involved with the management and maintenance of the dam and hydro facilities. At present, 189 construction-camp-era structures survive in the study area. None of these structures, however, has sufficient architectural or historical significance to satisfy eligibility requirements for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places at this time.

INTRODUCTION

On 17 July 1979 the MacDonald and Mack Partnership and its consultants were contracted by the Department of the Army, Omaha District, Corps of Engineers to conduct a Cultural Resource Survey, a component of a long-range, management "Government Townsite Study," for three Government townsites:

Fort Peck, Montana
Pickstown, South Dakota
Riverdale, North Dakota.

The purpose of the Cultural Resource Survey was twofold:

1. to identify architectural and historical resources within the designated survey area of the townsites, including both individual historic structures and potential historic districts, through a comprehensive literature search and a comprehensive on-site survey;
2. to evaluate the cultural resources in terms of eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places.

The following report sets forth the methodology and rationale for the survey and discussions with regard to pre-townsitc history, townsitc history, and survey findings for each townsitc. Statements of significance and recommendations are presented. Illustrations and detailed appendices, including a comprehensive bibliography of courses cited and field survey forms, supplement the text.

METHODOLOGY

Identification of Documentary Sources

A concerted effort was made to identify and examine all available published and unpublished, primary and secondary sources of documentary data concerning the architectural, cultural, and historical resources of Fort Peck, Montana; Pickstown, South Dakota; and Riverdale, North Dakota.

The first consideration was to identify archives and institutions containing relevant documentary collections. For this purpose, reference guides to information services were researched under such topic headings as "Charles Mix County, South Dakota"; "Civil Engineering"; "Dams"; McLean County, North Dakota"; "Montana"; "North Dakota": "Public Works Administration"; "South Dakota"; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers"; and "Valley County, Montana" (see Appendix A, Part I). In addition, administrators, archivists, librarians, and scholars were interviewed concerning documentary sources and collections (see Appendix A, Part II).

Concurrently, indexes to periodical literature were researched for relevant publications under such topic headings as "Architecture"; "Civil Engineering"; "Dams"; "Fort Peck, Montana"; "Fort Randall"; "Garrison Dam"; "Pickstown, South Dakota"; "Riverdale, North Dakota"; "U.S. Army Corps of Engineers"; and "Public Works Administration" (see Appendix A, Part III).

On the basis of this thorough manuscript and literature search, involving both extensive interviewing and bibliographic research, several promising documentary sources and collections were identified. The most significant of these data were collections of Corps of Engineers planning and construction documents on file at several Federal Archives and Records Centers. Also significant were collections of newspaper clipping subject files at various state and local archives and libraries. Where documentary collections were of limited scope, arrangements were made with local archivists and librarians to photocopy and deliver all available data on the three townsites, including photographs, newspaper clippings, and published and unpublished reports, monographs, and histories. Where documentary collections were of greater complexity, arrangements were made for personal investigation of the materials.

Documentary Research

Staff personnel at eight agencies, archives, and libraries supplied relevant photocopied and/or published data on the three townsites (see Appendix B, Part I). Research was also personally conducted at an additional thirteen repositories (see Appendix B, Part II). Altogether, approximately 1,500 photocopies were compiled of pertinent architectural drawings, contracts, correspondence, maps, memoranda, newspaper clippings, photographs, publications, reports, and specifications.

Architectural Field Surveys

Guided by chronological series of townsite construction plans and photographs, "windshield" surveys of the three communities were conducted to verify the location, establish the age, and evaluate the architecture of all standing structures. Selected structures deemed to be representative of the townsites' general architecture and development and all structures surviving from the initial, construction-camp-era of the townsites were subject to extensive examination. Interviews were held with local officials and residents to gain additional information on selected structures. A photographic survey was compiled of selected structures. Survey forms were completed for all structures that were judged as satisfying eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (see Appendix H).

Data Analysis

Data on townsite structures, derived from documentary research, architectural field surveys, and interviews, were analyzed according to National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior (see Appendices C, D, E and F). As a result of this analysis, a thematic group of forty construction-camp-era structures at Fort Peck, Montana and one individual property, Fort Peck's Motion Picture Theater, were determined to meet National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria. No individual properties or districts at Pickstown and Riverdale townsites were determined to meet eligibility criteria at this time.

FORT PECK

The boundaries of the study area for this report are delineated in the following document: "Fort Peck, Montana General Plan" in Omaha District Corps of Engineers, "Scope of Services Cultural Resource Survey Government Townships Study," Exhibit F, unpublished, March 21, 1979 (see Sketch 1 of this report).

Pre-Townsitie History¹

According to federal treaty documents, the Blackfeet Indians claimed the study area as part of their general ancestral territory "as far back as their history is known."² Apparently the first treaty negotiations between the United States government and the Blackfeet peoples concerning this territory took place in 1865. Congress, however, neglected to ratify the resulting treaty for almost a decade. During this period of unresolved treaty obligations, sporadic warfare occurred between United States settlers and various Blackfeet tribes in eastern Montana Territory.³ It is unknown if the study area was the site of any of these hostilities.

The first non-Indian settlement in the vicinity of the study area dates from 1867, when E.H. Durfee and C.K. Peck established the Fort Peck Trading Post on the north Bank of the Missouri River at the present site of the Fort Peck Dam. Apart from the fact that the post engaged in the fur trade with the neighboring Indians, little is known about its operations. The available evidence does indicate, however, that the venture was short-lived. When Congress finally ratified its treaty with the Blackfeet Indians in 1874, the post was apparently taken over by the government as an Indian agency. It continued in that capacity until 1879, when a new agency was established at Poplar River. In 1918, the last vestiges of the post were swept away by the Missouri River.⁴

According to the treaty of 1874, the United States government recognized the title of the Blackfeet Indians and related tribes to all of the land in Montana Territory bounded by the Dakota line on the east, the international border on the north, the Rocky Mountains on the west, and the Missouri and Marias Rivers and Birch Creek on the south.⁵ This territory, known as the Great Blackfeet Reservation, included the study area. As Montana Territory moved closer to statehood during the 1880s, the federal government came under increasing pressure to reduce the size of the Indian lands. Accordingly in 1886, Congress authorized the Department of the Interior to renegotiate its treaty with the Blackfeet peoples. The new agreement, ratified by Congress in 1888, reduced the Great Blackfeet Reservation to two-fifths its original size and established three separate reservations: the Fort Peck Reservation, the Fort Belknap Reservation, and the Blackfeet Reservation. Directly bordering the western boundary of the Fort Peck Reservation, the study area was included in the newly ceded territory available for United States settlement.⁶

Given the time constraints of the present project, it was not possible to compile a complete chain of title to land ownership in the study area. When the federal government in the spring of 1934 acquired approximately 1660 acres of land on the north bank of the Missouri River to build the town of Fort Peck, the study area was included in the acquisition. The total parcel was owned by three parties: Clemence Prentice, Chester Taylor, and the State of Montana. Land use patterns at that time suggest a history of sparse settlement. The property was almost equal parts of uncultivated dry farm land, uncleared sage brush and timber, and grazing range. The total acreage contained one dwelling and four utility buildings--all owned by Prentice. None of these structures survive in the general vicinity of the study area.⁷

Townsite History⁸

On October 14, 1933, the Public Works Administration authorized the Corps of Engineers to begin construction of a dam and town in Valley County, Montana, approximately 1900 miles above the mouth of the Missouri River. The purposes of the dam were essentially twofold: (1) to improve the navigability of the lower Missouri River; (2) to provide flood control for the lower Missouri Valley. The purposes of the town were also essentially twofold: (1) to furnish immediate housing and related domestic services, of a temporary nature, for the thousands of workers who would be engaged in the construction of the dam; (2) to provide an eventual, permanent place of settlement and administrative offices for a limited number of Corps of Engineers personnel who would oversee the maintenance and operation of the dam after its completion. Both the dam and the town were named "Fort Peck," after the nineteenth century trading post and Indian agency that was once situated in the vicinity of the project.⁹

Plans for both the temporary and permanent component of the town were developed during the winter of 1933 by the Missouri River Division Office of the Corps of Engineers in Kansas City, Missouri.¹⁰ Despite the vast scope of the project and a tight schedule that called for the commencement of construction by the spring of 1934, the Corps did not attempt to sacrifice major aesthetic concerns for the sake of speed and efficiency. Landscape architects were engaged to coordinate townsite layout with the physical features of the location,¹¹ and even temporary structures of similar functions were planned in a variety of designs to guard against the visual tedium of a mass-produced town.¹² As a Corps press release pointed out:

The architecture will be varied and curved streets will eliminate the aspect of monotony common to the ordinary construction camps and factory towns. A pleasing color scheme has been selected for painting the exteriors of all buildings so that they will harmonize with the landscaping and lawn areas between buildings. Indigenous trees and shrubs will be planted.¹³

The actual construction of the town was accomplished on a contractual basis by private firms. The following four major contracts were let for the erection of permanent and temporary buildings:¹⁴

1. Madsen Construction Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Permanent Buildings: 2 Residences

Temporary Buildings: 144 Laborer Barracks
18 Laborer Bathhouses
9 Laborer Mess Halls
24 Foreman Dormitories
3 Foreman Mess Halls
6 Foreman, 26-Car Garages
2 Wings of the Permanent Administration Building
164 Single and Duplex Residences (186 family quarters)

2. Johnson Drake & Piper, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Permanent Buildings: 10 Administration Building Residences

Temporary Buildings: Employees' Hotel
Hospital
School
Government Garage
Commissary Cold Storage
Commissary Warehouse
Oil Storage Building
Gasoline Storage Tank
Foamite Equipment Houses

3. Wm. McDonald Construction Company, St. Louis

Permanent Buildings: 12 Garages--Permanent Residences

Temporary Buildings: 22 6-Car Garages--Temporary Residences
11 4-Car Garages--Temporary Residences
1 34-Car Garage--Employees' Hotel

4. C. F. Haglin Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Temporary Buildings: 100 Single Residences
Laundry Building
Motion Picture Theater
Laboratory Building
Town Hall
Recreation Building
Store Building
2 Women's Dormitories
1 Women's Mess Hall

Construction of the buildings listed above was begun in the spring of 1934 and was virtually completed by the winter of the same year.¹⁵ The speed of the project was made possible by streamlining a number of purchasing and building procedures. To quote an official Corps history of the project:

Specifications for the construction of the town, as far as possible, called for the use of materials which were easily obtainable in this locality at reasonable costs. Mechanical and installed equipment was specified of kinds and types which permitted deliveries from manufacturers stocks, eliminating delays in construction and installation. Considerable time was saved in the approval of material samples by accepting sworn certificates of compliance with specification requirements from contractors. In the instance of some materials where compliance with Federal Specifications could not be determined in the field, samples were submitted to the Bureau of Standards for tests and reports. . . . Shops were constructed by some of the contractors adjacent to material storage yards for the fabrication of wood beams, girders, trusses and the cutting to proper lengths of foundation posts, joists, studs and rafters where they were marked and loaded for distribution to the individual buildings on the townsite. Roof trusses for the 144 laborer's barracks buildings, a total of 1152, were prefabricated, stored in material yard and later hauled to buildings as required. Prefabrication of lumber aided greatly in expediting construction since mechanics assigned to different portions of the work soon became adept at one particular job, which resulted in increased production. . . . Skilled labor was instructed and became familiar with construction methods for mass production and was assigned to one type of job, going from one building to another, each crew being followed in turn by the crew performing the next operation. Thus operations, beginning with post hole excavation were expedited through the setting of foundation posts, backfilling, placing girders, frame construction, application of sheathing, sub-flooring, building paper and roofing. This was followed by installation of window and door frames, insulation, staining and painting, finish hardware, mechanical and installed equipment, and gas, water and electrical services and sewer connections where required.¹⁶

Although the town of Fort Peck was carefully conceived and executed, the Corps nevertheless encountered some serious administrative problems during the early years of the project. These problems were the result of conflicting planning priorities on the part of the State of Montana and the Corps. Under Montana law, preference for work at Fort Peck was given to married persons with dependents; by 1935, approximately three-quarters of the project work force fit this description. The Corps, however, did not design Fort Peck as a family town.¹⁷ Although the Corps

envisioned a work force of about 4,000 people, it originally provided only 298 family residences, and these units were generally reserved for its own administrative personnel.¹⁸ The rest of the work force was assigned to barracks and dormitories of the following description:

The barracks and messhalls area for men consisted of nine laborers blocks, each block consisted of 16 bunkhouses, two bathhouses and one messhall, and three foremans blocks, each block with eight dormitories, two sets of garages and one messhall, and for women two dormitories and one messhall. The total occupancy capacity as originally planned of the bunkhouses and dormitories was as follows: 144 laborers bunkhouses, 24 men each, 3456; 24 foremans dormitories, 30 men each, 720; 2 womens dormitories, 30 women each, 60.¹⁹

Denied family lodging in Fort Peck, a significant portion of the married work force settled in shanty towns outside town limits. Initial attempts by the Corps to require these workers to live in Fort Peck met with repeated failure. Eventually, the Corps revised its quartering policies and converted several barracks into family residences, but not before the Fort Peck project received a good deal of criticism in the national press for poor social planning.²⁰

According to the Corps' original construction plan, all temporary buildings in the town were scheduled for removal upon completion of the dam in 1938-1939; only the Administration Building and 12 Residences with Garages were to be retained from the original construction period. However, the development of plans for the construction of 5 hydroelectric units at the damsite between 1938 and 1961 necessitated the continued use of many temporary structures. In addition, the operation of the hydro facilities increased the number of Corps personnel requiring permanent lodging in the town. Reassessing its permanent townsite requirements, the Corps during the late 1960s erected the following new buildings: a Chapel, School, Shopping Center, 77 Residences, and several Warehouses. As part of this remodeling of the permanent townsite, most of the original, surviving, temporary structures, including the Laboratory, Town Hall, and Store Building were removed.²¹ As of August 1979, only 40 structures survived in the study area from the construction-camp-era of the townsite.

Architectural Field Survey²²

Guided by maps which were gathered to use as a basis for comparison with extant structures,²³ a "windshield survey" was conducted of all structures located within the study area of the Fort Feck townsite. Based on this rapid review of 136 structures, the following determinations were made:

1. 96 structures post-date the construction-camp-era of the townsite (1934-1939),²⁴ including:
 - a. 77 "ranch" style permanent residences constructed after 1965
 - b. a "modern" style grade school constructed c.1958
 - c. a chapel constructed after 1965
 - d. a shopping and community center constructed after 1965
 - e. miscellaneous warehouse and utility structures of varying dates.

These structures were judged to be non-distinctive, were determined not to meet National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria and, therefore, were excluded from further consideration.

2. 40 structures have survived from the construction-camp-era of the townsite.²⁵

These structures were preliminarily judged to be significant and were subject to further analysis (see Appendix H). The structures are tabulated and briefly described in the following Inventory and are keyed to the accompanying illustrations (see Sketch 1).

Inventory of Surviving Construction-Camp-Era Structures

1. Permanent Administration Building

Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Materials: Cast-in-place concrete with clay tile roofing--i.e., fireproof construction²⁶
Physical Condition: Good
Exterior Alterations: Demolition of Temporary Administration wings c.1950²⁷
Location: Original site
Present Use: Montana Area Office, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and offices for other Federal agencies

2. Employee's Hotel

Architectural Style: Swiss Chalet
Construction Materials: Wood frame and siding
Physical Condition: Fair
Exterior Alterations: Demolition of one-story, temporary wings after 1945²⁸
Location: Original site
Present Use: Hotel

3. Hotel Garage

Architectural Style: Utilitarian
Construction Materials: Wood frame and siding
Physical Condition: Fair
Exterior Alterations: No major alterations
Location: Original site
Present use: Garage

4. Hospital

Architectural Style: Swiss Chalet
Construction Materials: Wood frame and siding
Physical Condition: Good
Exterior Alterations: No major alterations²⁹
Location: Original site³⁰
Present Use: Apartments

5. Government Storage Garage and Fire Station

Architectural Style: Swiss Chalet
Construction Materials: Wood frame and siding
Physical Condition: Good
Exterior Alterations: No major alterations
Location: Original site
Present Use: Security center (fire and police) and vehicle storage

6. School

Architectural Style: Swiss Chalet
Construction Materials: Wood frame and siding
Physical Condition: Good
Exterior Alterations: 4 remodeled barracks buildings were added with interconnecting corridors to the rear of the main building in 1935 for additional classroom space. 2 more barracks buildings were similarly added in 1937.³¹ All but 2 of the additions were demolished after 1965.³²
Location: Original site
Present Use: Grade school

7. Motion Picture Theater

Architectural Style: Swiss Chalet
Construction Materials: Wood frame and siding
Physical Condition: Good
Exterior Alterations: No major alterations
Location: Original site
Present Use: Fort Peck Summer Theatre

8. Lutheran Church

Architectural Style: Swiss Chalet
Construction Materials: Wood frame and siding
Physical Condition: Fair
Exterior Alterations: Wood siding replaced by composition
siding, date unknown
Location: Original site
Present Use: Lutheran Church

9. Recreation Building

Architectural Style: Swiss Chalet
Construction Materials: Wood frame and siding
Physical Condition: Fair
Exterior Alterations: No major alterations
Location: Original site
Present use: Recreation

10. Oil Station

Architectural Style: Utilitarian
Construction Materials: Masonry/stucco
Physical Condition: Fair
Exterior Alterations: "Modernized"³³
Location: Original site
Present Use: Oil station

11-22. Permanent Residences

Architectural Style: Cottage Picturesque³⁴
Construction Materials: Wood frame and siding with some masonry
veneer finishes
Physical Condition: Good
Exterior Alterations: No major alterations
Location: Original site
Present Use: Residences

23-34. Permanent Residence Garages

Architectural Style: Utilitarian
Construction Materials: Wood frame and siding
Physical Condition: Good
Exterior Alterations: No major alterations
Location: Original site
Present Use: Garages

35. Storage Garage

Architectural Style: Prefabricated Industrial
Construction Materials: Metal framing and corrugated siding

Physical Condition: Fair
Exterior Alterations: Minor addition constructed at the north elevation
Location: Original site
Present Use: Vehicle service garage for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation

36. Commissary Cold Storage

Architectural Style: Prefabricated Industrial
Construction Materials: Metal frame and cladding
Physical Condition: Fair
Exterior Alterations: No major alterations
Location: Original site
Present Use: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office, storage and shop

37. Commissary Warehouse

Architectural Style: Prefabricated Industrial
Construction Materials: Metal frame and cladding
Physical Condition: Fair
Exterior Alterations: No major alterations
Location: Original site
Present Use: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers maintenance shop

38. Laundry

Architectural Style: Prefabricated Industrial
Construction Materials: Metal frame and cladding
Physical Condition: Fair
Exterior Alterations: No major alterations
Location: Original site
Present Use: Bureau of Reclamation office and shop

39. Section Foreman's Residence

Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Materials: Wood frame and siding
Physical Condition: Fair
Exterior Alterations: No major alterations
Location: Original site
Present Use: Residence

40. Section Foreman's Garage

Architectural Style: Utilitarian
Construction Materials: Wood frame and siding
Physical Condition: Fair
Exterior Alterations: No major alterations
Location: Original site
Present Use: Garage

Statement of Significance: Pre-Townsite Period

According to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places for evaluating sites of more than fifty years of age (see Appendix C), the study area, previous to the construction of the Fort Peck townsite, has not been associated with any known, recorded event of local, regional, or national significance.

Statement of Significance: Townsite Period

In evaluating sites and structures of less than fifty years of age, the National Register of Historic Places has specified that candidate properties display "exceptional significance" (see Appendix D). Although the Register provides descriptive criteria for assessing exceptional significance, it does not attempt to define the word "exceptional." It states: "Exceptional cannot by its own definition be fully catalogued or anticipated." Given the ambiguity inherent in the word "exceptional," any evaluation of this kind will, as a matter of course, reflect subjective biases of the evaluators.

Recognizing that we cannot (and should not) eliminate our biases, we think it best to state them clearly. We have established the following interpretative guidelines for evaluating exceptional significance:

1. A property's exceptional significance must, in some fashion, already be a matter of public record or professional consensus. Research may be necessary to clarify some parts of the public record. But if intensive, primary source research is necessary to "prove" a property's exceptional significance, then we maintain that the property is, by definition, not exceptionally significant.
2. A property must display or embody an immediate, rather than an ancillary, relationship to an exceptional event. It is not enough for a property to bask in the glory of an exceptionally significant neighboring site; it must display in terms of its own history or architecture a direct and indisputable exceptionality.

Based on the National Register's descriptive criteria set forth below and our own interpretative guidelines, we believe that the study area, during its townsite period, displays both exceptional historical and architectural significance.

Criterion A:

Exceptionally significant properties . . ."that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history."

The construction of the Fort Peck Dam and townsite was one of the largest of the New Deal public works projects. It has been estimated that as many as 50,000 different workers participated in the building activities during the 1930s.³⁵ For President Roosevelt, the Fort Peck project was a major vindication of his New Deal policies. Visiting the townsite for a second time in October, 1937, he declared:

"When I was here before [in August, 1934,] there was just the beginning of a dam and now it is about three-quarters finished. I have been thrilled by it, not only because it is four times bigger than any other earth fill dam in the whole world, but because . . . it is another illustration of what we have been doing in the past three or four years. During that time we have given useful work to millions of our unemployed citizens . . . and we have completed literally thousands of projects of immediate usefulness in every county and every State of the Union. . . ."³⁶

Historians have agreed with Roosevelt's assessment of the project. As Michael P. Malone has recently written: "Fort Peck Dam stood, at the close of the Depression Decade, as a symbol of the New Deal in Montana."³⁷

It is important to note that these historical judgments on the exceptional significance of the Fort Peck project apply equally to the dam and the townsite. In the same way that the dam was considered an important experiment in civil engineering, so the townsite was seen as a major experiment in social engineering.³⁸ The Army Corps of Engineers recognized the dual significance of the project by compiling detailed histories of both the dam and townsite.³⁹

The exceptional historical significance of the Fort Peck project was underscored in August, 1977, when approximately 2,000 of the original construction workers and their families assembled at the townsite from all over the nation to celebrate the "Fort Peck spirit." The publication that highlighted this celebration commemorated the social history of the townsite as well as the engineering achievements of the dam.⁴⁰

Criterion B:

Exceptionally significant properties . . . "that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, . . . or that possess high artistic values. . . ."

As originally designed and executed, the buildings of the Fort Peck townsite formed an eclectic collection of utilitarian and historic styles. Although most of the buildings from the construction-camp-era have been removed, surviving structures preserve virtually all of the original architectural patterns. The Commissary and Laundry Buildings, for example, typify the metal, prefabricated, industrial structures that were used for warehouse, maintenance, and repair purposes. In terms of

historic styles, the twelve surviving Permanent Residences have always been the townsite's sole examples of Cottage Picturesque, while the Permanent Administration Building has alone embodied Colonial Revival. From the townsite's inception, however, the dominant architectural mode has been the Swiss Chalet style, which was popularized in the western states by the National Park Service during the period 1900-1920.⁴¹

Featuring exposed, heavy-timbered construction; log and rough-sawn siding; and arts-and-crafts ornamentation; the Swiss Chalet style seems to have characterized the majority of the townsite's temporary structures, including such prominent buildings as the Store, Theater, Laboratory, Employee's Hotel, Hospital, School, Recreation Hall, and Town Hall. Apparently to increase the architectural cohesiveness of the style, the Swiss Chalet buildings in Fort Peck were uniformly "stained brown or gray with trim in each case a little darker. Doors, sash, storm sash, screens and shutters were painted in blue, green, red and maroon according to the predetermined color schemes."⁴²

Of all the Swiss Chalet structures erected in the townsite, the surviving Fort Peck Theater represents the highest expression of the style, on a par with the best National Park Service rustic architecture. Originally used as a motion picture house, the building was apparently designed by architect Eugene Frank Gilstrap of the Missouri River Division Office of the Corps of Engineers. It was completed in November, 1934 at a cost of \$89,970.⁴³

According to original construction documents,⁴⁴ the Theater was designed as a shallow-gabled, one-story structure, measuring 145 feet in length and 74 feet in width. Centered on the principal facade was a steep-roofed, false dormer with miniature balcony that overlooked an extended lower balcony with flanking stairways. Chevron-patterned, painted wood siding, bracketed eaves, and "jig-sawed" verge boards and balusters completed the exterior decorative treatment. Interior design elements continued the rustic, Swiss Chalet motif with exposed, wood framing, chevron patterns, and false, cantilevered "boxes," including heavy brackets and steep-shingled roofs. Major interior spaces included a proscenium stage, orchestra pit, 1209-seat auditorium, lounge, foyer, lobby, projection room, manager's office, and four dressing rooms.

Barring minor modifications, such as the replacement of the original stage and the overpainting of the original, exterior, polychromatic color scheme,⁴⁵ the Theater remains virtually intact. In its elaborate decorative appointments, which include "jig-sawed" trim, stylized signage, hand-crafted lighting fixtures, and weather vane, the building reveals itself as an outstanding example of the labor-intensive, New Deal, arts-and-crafts tradition that sponsored the creation of such other nationally significant architecture as Timberline Lodge on Mount Hood, Oregon.⁴⁶

Recommendations

On the basis of the exceptional historical insignificance of the Fort Peck townsite, we recommend that all structures in the study area surviving on their original site from the construction-camp-era of the townsite (1934-1939) be nominated as a Thematic Group to the National Register of Historic Places (see Appendix F). We also recommend that the Fort Peck Theater be individually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a nationally significant, exceptional example of both Swiss Chalet style architecture and the New Deal, arts-and-crafts tradition.



Plate 1: Permanent Administration Building
Fort Peck, Montana



Plate 2: Hospital
Fort Peck, Montana



Plate 3: Employee's Hotel
Fort Peck, Montana



Plate 4:
Employee's Hotel
Detail
Fort Peck, Montana

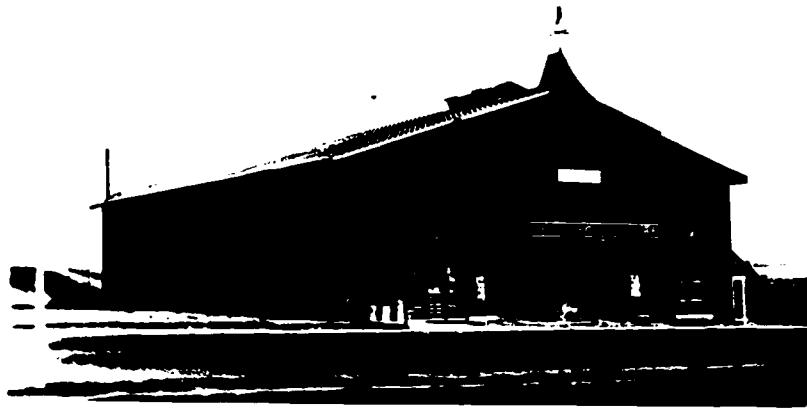


Plate 5: Motion Picture Theater
Fort Peck, Montana



Plate 6: Recreation Building
Fort Peck, Montana



Plate 7: Lutheran Church
Fort Peck, Montana



Plate 8:
Lutheran Church
Detail
Fort Peck, Montana



Plate 9: Typical Permanent Residence and Garage
Fort Peck, Montana



Plate 10: Laundry, Commissary Warehouse,
and Commissary Cold Storage
Fort Peck, Montana

PICKSTOWN

The boundaries of the study area for this report are delineated in the following document: "Pickstown, South Dakota--General Plan" in Omaha District Corps of Engineers, "Scope of Services Cultural Resource Survey Government Townsites Study," Exhibit B, unpublished, March 21, 1979 (see Sketch 2 of this report).

Pre-Townssite History⁴⁷

By the early nineteenth century, the study area was part of the territory claimed by the Yankton branch of the Dakota Indians.⁴⁸ Apparently, the first non-Indian settlement in the vicinity of the study area dates from the mid-1790s, when Jean-Baptiste Truteau, a fur trader in the employ of the St. Louis Fur Company, built a residence "a few miles below the site of Fort Randall Dam."

About 1800, another fur trader named Regis Bois erected a post "just above the present Fort Randall Reservoir."⁴⁹ Neither of these structures survives.⁵⁰ Nor has other architectural evidence of the region's early fur trade activity been identified within the confines of the study area.

In 1858, the United States Government entered into negotiations with the Yankton Dakota in order to open their territory to American settlement. According to the resulting treaty, which was ratified by the Senate on February 16, 1859, the Yankton agreed to cede to the United States all of their land, except for a reservation of 400,000 acres on the west bank of the Missouri River. Extending east of the mouth of the Chouteau River for thirty miles, this reservation originally included the study area.⁵¹ In 1860, however, the government incorporated the study area into the Fort Randall Military Reservation by exercising its treaty option "to establish and maintain such military posts, roads, and Indian agencies, as may be deemed necessary, within the tract of country . . . reserved for the use of the Yancktons."⁵² The study area remained part of the Fort Randall Military Reservation until 1890, when it was officially placed in the public domain.⁵³

Given the time constraints of the present project, it was not possible to compile a complete chain of title to land ownership in the study area. At the time of its acquisition by the federal government in 1946, the property comprised three parcels that were individually owned by Frank Hazuka, Lloyd Dvorak, and William A. Cihak. Used primarily for pasture and cropland, these parcels may have contained as many as three farmhouses with auxiliary structures. None of these buildings survive in the immediate vicinity of the study area.⁵⁴

Townsite History⁵⁵

On December 22, 1944, Congress approved an omnibus rivers and harbors appropriation that authorized the construction of a chain of dams on the Missouri River in North and South Dakota for purposes of flood control, improvement of navigation, irrigation, and production of hydroelectric energy. As part of this vast undertaking, the Corps of Engineers was requested to begin building a dam, townsite, and hydroelectric facility in Charles Mix and Gregory Counties, South Dakota, approximately 920 miles above the mouth of the Missouri River.⁵⁶ The dam, which was completed about 1955, was christened "Fort Randall," after a nineteenth century military post that once existed in the area. The town, which was completed about 1950, was named "Pickstown," in honor of Lewis A. Pick, an Army engineer who had been instrumental in developing the Missouri River Basin flood control program.⁵⁷

The purposes of the townsite were essentially twofold:

1. to furnish immediate housing and related domestic services for approximately 3,500 workers who would be engaged in the construction of the Fort Randall Dam and power plant;
2. to provide an eventual, permanent place of settlement and administrative offices for a limited number of Corps of Engineers personnel who would oversee the operation and maintenance of the completed dam and power plant.⁵⁸

Plans for both the temporary and permanent components of the town were developed by the Omaha District Corps of Engineers during 1946-1947.⁵⁹

According to official project reports, the townsite was planned and constructed in the following four stages:⁶⁰

Stage I: ". . . 50 family dwelling units (duplexes), 3 dormitories (capacity 48 each), one mess hall to seat 200, one grocery store, one soils laboratory, one Government garage, and appurtenant works consisting of a small Diesel power plant, temporary water supply (wells), utilities, streets, sidewalks and drives."

Stage II: ". . . 212 family dwelling units (duplexes), 212 multiple unit garages, one administration building, one combination fire and police station, one section of warehouse, retail shopping facilities, one telephone building, four trailer block utility buildings (servicing 25 trailers each), one service station, and required electrical distribution system . . . , sewer and water facilities including ground storage reservoir and septic tank . . . , site grading and . . . streets, roads, parking areas, service drives, curbs and gutters, storm drains and appurtenances. . . ."

Stage III: ". . . Combined grade and high school, one recreation building, one theater, one hospital, 9 trailer block utility buildings (servicing 25 trailers each), one power plant building, 8 dormitories (capacity 48 each), one cafeteria style mess hall seating 200 persons, additional streets, walks, sewer and water and electrical utilities."

Stage IV: ". . . Completion of shopping area, one dormitory hotel and cafe (capacity 35 transients and 100 residents), one hotel garage (25 car capacity), 50 single family dwelling units with attached garage, one chapel, one town garage and gas station, addition to warehouse, 7 dormitories (capacity 48 each), one cafeteria style mess hall with seating capacity of 200 persons, 12 trailer block utility buildings (servicing 25 trailers each)."

Since most of the original project correspondence, specifications, and design memoranda are no longer extant, it is difficult to assess the criteria used in planning the townsite.⁶¹ Available data, however, suggest that the project was strongly influenced by the Corps' experience in building the town of Fort Peck, Montana during the 1930s. In the Fort Peck project, a shortage of family housing in the townsite had caused many workers to live in hastily constructed shanty towns that acquired an unsavory "honky tonk" reputation.⁶² In planning Pickstown, the Corps was careful to allocate approximately 75% of its housing capacity for family housing.⁶³ As George O. Evans, area engineer for the project in 1848, explained, "One of the big reasons we have built trailer blocks and homes in Pickstown is to provide normal family life. The towns lying in the area visited by the workers on the dam have been cooperative. They close their beer parlors and entertainment places early. And as far as we can find out, there isn't a tough, hot-spot in at least 20 miles of here."⁶⁴

The lack of detailed data also makes it difficult to discuss the stylistic antecedents of Pickstown. Surviving construction photographs and drawings reveal a strong design similarity to the architecture of the town of Riverdale, North Dakota, which was also built by the Omaha District Corps of Engineers during the same period.⁶⁵ Both towns, for example, were built with essentially the same colonial style permanent residences and utilitarian, barrack-and-cabin style temporary residences. According to Riverdale project documents, the town's temporary housing was generally designed to conform to "Fort Peck standards," while its permanent housing was based on "simple . . . straightforward . . . up-to-date trends in conservative residence design . . . (that avoided) excessive maintenance."⁶⁶ It seems reasonable to assume that the same influences shaped the residential architecture of Pickstown.

The construction of Pickstown was accomplished primarily on a contractual basis by private firms. Stage I construction commenced in 1946; Stage IV construction was completed by 1950.⁶⁷ As work on the Fort Randall Dam project neared completion in the fall of 1955, the Corps made plans to

dispose of 90 temporary structures. 50 of these surplus buildings were purchased by South Dakota educational institutions.⁶⁸ At present, only 74 of the original 350 construction-camp-era structures survive in the study area.⁶⁹

Architectural Field Survey⁷⁰

Guided by maps which were gathered to use as a basis for comparison with extant structures,⁷¹ a "windshield survey" was conducted of all structures located within the study area of the Pickstown townsite. Based on this rapid review of 89 structures, the following determinations were made:

1. 15 structures post-date the construction-camp-era of the townsite (1946-1950). These structures were judged to be non-distinctive, were determined not to meet National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria and, therefore, were excluded from further consideration.
2. 74 structures have survived from the construction-camp-era of the townsite.⁷² These structures also were judged to be non-distinctive, were determined not to meet National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria and, therefore, were excluded from further consideration.

Statement of Significance: Pre-Townsite Period

According to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places for evaluating sites of more than fifty years of age (see Appendix C), the study area, previous to the construction of the Pickstown townsite, has not been associated with any known, recorded event of local, regional, or national significance.

Statement of Significance: Townsite Period

In evaluating sites and structures of less than fifty years of age, the National Register of Historic Places has specified that candidate properties display "exceptional significance" (see Appendix D). Although the Register provides descriptive criteria for assessing exceptional significance, it does not attempt to define the word "exceptional." It states: "Exceptional cannot by its own definition be fully catalogued or anticipated." Given the ambiguity inherent in the word "exceptional," any evaluation of this kind will, as a matter of course, reflect subjective biases of the evaluators.

Recognizing that we cannot (and should not) eliminate our biases, we think it best to state them clearly. We have established the following interpretative guidelines for evaluating exceptional significance:

1. A property's exceptional significance must, in some fashion, already be a matter of public record or professional consensus. Research may be necessary to clarify some parts of the public record. But if intensive, primary source research is necessary to "prove" a property's exceptional significance, then we maintain that the property is, by definition, not exceptionally significant.
2. A property must display or embody an immediate, rather than an ancillary, relationship to an exceptional event. It is not enough for a property to bask in the glory of an exceptionally significant neighboring site; it must display in terms of its own history or architecture a direct and indisputable exceptionality.

Based on the National Register's descriptive criteria and our own interpretative guidelines, we believe that the study area, during its townsite period, displays neither exceptional historical nor exceptional architectural significance.

Recommendations

On the basis of their lack of exceptional historical and architectural significance, we recommend that the structures in the townsite study area not be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.



Plate 11: Pre-townsit Farmhouse (moved to Lake Andes, South Dakota-see note 54)



Plate 12: Maintenance Shop and Offices
Pickstown, South Dakota



Plate 13: Fire and Police Station
Pickstown, South Dakota

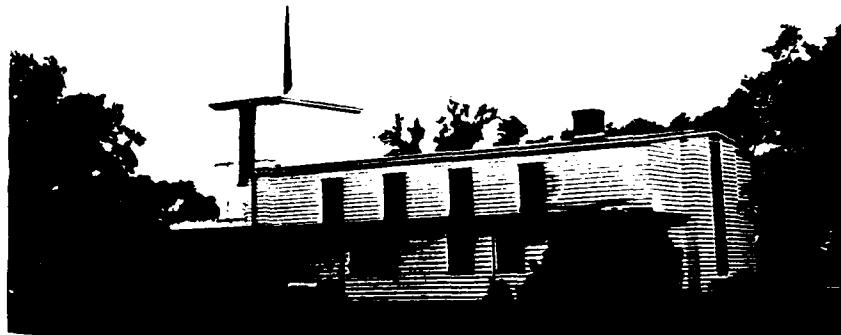


Plate 14: Church
Pickstown, South Dakota



Plate 15: Single Family Dwelling Unit
Pickstown, South Dakota



Plate 16: Duplex Family Dwelling Unit
Pickstown, South Dakota

RIVERDALE

The boundaries of the study area for this report are delineated in the following document: "Riverdale, North Dakota - General Plan," in Omaha District Corps of Engineers, "Scope of Services Cultural Resource Survey Government Townsites Study," Exhibit D, unpublished, March 21, 1979 (see Sketch 3 of this report).

Pre-Townsight History⁷³

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the study area seems to have been controlled by the Mandan and Gros Ventre Indians who engaged in a thriving fur trade with American and Canadian companies. In 1809, the Missouri Fur Company established a trading post, known as "Fort Lisa," on the west bank of the Missouri River about five miles downstream from the study area. Although the post was abandoned during the War of 1812, it was reactivated under the name of "Fort Vanderburgh," during the early 1820s. The fur trade remained the region's major commercial activity throughout the pre-Civil-War period, although the depletion of fur-bearing animals and recurring armed conflict between traders and the native American population caused a marked decline in the trade after the 1840s. No architectural evidence of the region's early fur trade⁷⁴ activity has been identified within the confines of the study area.

As the fur trade began to decline in the 1840s, the Gros Ventre Indians established a settlement, known as "Like a Fish Hook Village," on the west bank of the Missouri River about thirty miles above the study area. During the next two decades, the Gros Ventres were joined by sizeable contingents of Mandan and Arikara Indians who had been driven from their lands in the south by the Dakota Indians. Forming a mutual defense alliance against the Dakota, the "Three Affiliated Tribes" also sought the protection of the United States government, which agreed to station troops near Like a Fish Hook Village in 1864.⁷⁵ In 1866, the Three Tribes negotiated a friendship treaty with the United States in which they were assured that "it shall be the duty of the United States to protect and defend these tribes in the lawful occupation of their homes, and in the enjoyment of their civil rights, as the white people are protected in theirs." At the same time, the Three Tribes ceded to the federal government a tract of land on the east bank of the Missouri River so that "the United States may . . . connect a line of stages with the river . . . and may . . . establish settlements and convenient supplies and mechanical structures to accommodate the growing commerce and travel, by land and river . . ."⁷⁶ This cession included the study area. Although the treaty of 1866 was never ratified by the Senate, its provisions seem to have been accorded the full weight of law.⁷⁷ No architectural evidence relating to this period of military occupation has been identified within the confines of the study area.⁷⁸

Given the time constraints of the present project, it was not possible to compile a complete chain of title to land ownership in the study area. According to Mattison's study, American farmers did not begin to settle in the area until the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.⁷⁹ When the federal government acquired land for the Riverdale townsite in the spring of 1946, the study area was part of two parcels that were individually owned by Espy Ash and Edmund Ash. Used primarily as crop-land, the study area at this time did not include any structures.⁸⁰

Townsite History⁸¹

On December 22, 1944, Congress approved an omnibus rivers and harbors appropriation that authorized the construction of a chain of dams on the Missouri River in North and South Dakota for purposes of flood control, improvement of navigation, irrigation, and production of hydroelectric energy. As part of this vast undertaking, the Corps of Engineers was requested to begin building a dam, townsite, and hydroelectric facility in McLean and Mercer Counties, North Dakota, approximately 1,450 miles above the mouth of the Missouri River.⁸² The dam was named "Garrison," and the townsite "Riverdale."⁸³

The purposes of the townsite were essentially threefold:

1. to furnish immediate housing and related domestic services for an estimated 5,000 workers who would be engaged in the Garrison Dam project;
2. to provide an eventual, permanent place of settlement and administrative offices for a limited number of Corps of Engineers personnel who would oversee the operation and maintenance of the completed dam and power plant;
3. to provide an eventual, permanent place of settlement and administrative offices for a limited number of Corps of Engineers personnel who would staff the Garrison District Office that was to be located in Riverdale upon completion of the townsite.⁸⁴

Preliminary planning for the temporary and permanent aspects of the Riverdale townsite commenced in the summer of 1945.⁸⁵ In other government townsite projects, such as the previous Fort Peck, Montana project (1933-1934) and the concurrent Pickstown, South Dakota project (1945-1950), the Corps made use of its own staff personnel in developing architectural plans and specifications.⁸⁶ In the Riverdale project, however, the Corps contracted out much of the detailed design work to John Latenser & Sons, a private architectural-engineering firm located in Omaha, Nebraska.⁸⁷ In establishing guidelines for Latenser & Sons, the Corps relied on its general wartime construction experience in building army posts as well as on its experience in building the Fort Peck townsite. "Fort Peck standards" were generally used in designing temporary housing facilities in Riverdale, while stock military drawings served as design prototypes

for the townsite's chapel, theater, and warehouse buildings.⁸⁸ In planning the town's permanent housing facilities, Latenser & Sons were instructed that their "designs should be simple and straightforward and should reflect the up-to-date trends in conservative residence design . . . (;) details requiring excessive maintenance should be avoided."⁸⁹ The colonial style, permanent residences that were erected in Riverdale admirably fulfilled these instructions.

The actual construction of the Riverdale townsite was accomplished on a contractual basis by private firms. Three major, phased contracts were let as follows:

1. Okes Construction Company, Saint Paul, Minnesota⁹⁰
Stage I (1946)

Dormitory Hotel (consisting of two wings)
Elevated Steel Water Storage Tank and Tower
Fire Station No. 17 (including Boiler House)
Public Garage
Temporary Administration Building (Foremen's Dormitory)
Temporary Laboratory Building
Temporary Residences (50)
Temporary Residences Garages (22)
Trailer Block Utility Building
Warehouse and Temporary Store Building
Workmen's Dormitories (2)
Workmen's Mess Hall

2. Morrison-Knudsen Company, Boise, Idaho⁹¹
Peter Kiewit Sons' Company, Omaha, Nebraska
Stage II (1947)

Chapel
Dormitory Hotel (central wing with connecting passages to side wings)
Dormitory Hotel Garage
Fire Station No. 17A
First Aid Building
General Store and Retail Shops Building
Hospital
Permanent Administration Building (with addition and connecting
passages)
Permanent Residences (50)
Police Station
Public Garage
Recreation Building
Retail Shops Building
Temporary Residences (135)
Temporary School
Theater
Utility Shops
Warehouse

Water Treatment Plant
 4-Car Garages (2)
 6-Car Garage
 7-Car Garage
 8-Car Garages (6)
 9-Car Garages (5)
 10-Car Garages (5)
 12-Car Garage

3. National Builders, Minneapolis, Minnesota ⁹²
 Stage III (1948)

Bus and Comfort Station
 Efficiency Apartment Building (consisting of 8 units)
 Hose Drying Tower
 Permanent Residences (31)
 Temporary Laboratory (addition)

In addition to these major contracts, several smaller contracts were let for the relocation of about 50 temporary, prefabricated, dwelling units from Fort Lincoln, North Dakota to Riverdale and for the construction of a permanent school building, additional warehouses, municipal heating and power plant, and second water tower.⁹³

Stage I construction work began in Riverdale in June, 1946; Stage III activities were virtually completed by 1950.⁹⁴ With the completion of the Garrison Dam project in 1956, Riverdale's population declined from a peak of about 4,000 in 1954 to about 1,300 in 1960.⁹⁵ The dismantling of the townsite began in the summer of 1957 with the sale and removal of nine temporary structures.⁹⁶ By 1962, several other original buildings had been removed, including "all contractor furnished housing units, a Government dormitory, 25 (temporary) duplexes, (and) 13 (temporary) houses."⁹⁷ At present, 189 of the original 460 construction-camp-era structures survive in the study area.⁹⁸

Architectural Field Survey⁹⁹

Guided by maps which were gathered to use as a basis for comparison with extant structures,¹⁰⁰ a "windshield survey" was conducted of all structures located within the study area of the Riverdale townsite. Based on this rapid review of 198 structures, the following determinations were made:

1. 9 structures post-date the construction-camp-era of the townsite (1946-1950). These structures were judged to be non-distinctive, were determined not to meet National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria and, therefore, were excluded from further consideration.
2. 189 structures have survived from the construction-camp-era of the townsite.¹⁰¹ These structures also were judged to be non-distinctive, were determined not to meet National Register of Historic Places

eligibility criteria and, therefore, were excluded from further consideration.

Statement of Significance: Pre-Townsite Period

According to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places for evaluating sites of more than fifty years of age (see Appendix C), the study area, previous to the construction of the Riverdale townsite, has not been associated with any known, recorded event of local, regional, or national significance.

Statement of Significance: Townsite Period

In evaluating sites and structures of less than fifty years of age, the National Register of Historic Places has specified that candidate properties display "exceptional significance" (see Appendix D). Although the Register provides descriptive criteria for assessing exceptional significance, it does not attempt to define the word "exceptional." It states: "Exceptional cannot by its own definition be fully catalogued or anticipated." Given the ambiguity inherent in the word "exceptional," any evaluation of this kind will, as a matter of course, reflect subjective biases of the evaluators.

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Based on the National Register's descriptive criteria and our own interpretative guidelines, we believe that the study area, during its townsite period, displays neither exceptional historical nor exceptional architectural significance.

Recommendations

On the basis of their lack of exceptional historical and architectural significance, we recommend that the structures in the townsite study area not be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.



Plate 17: Administration Building
Riverdale, North Dakota

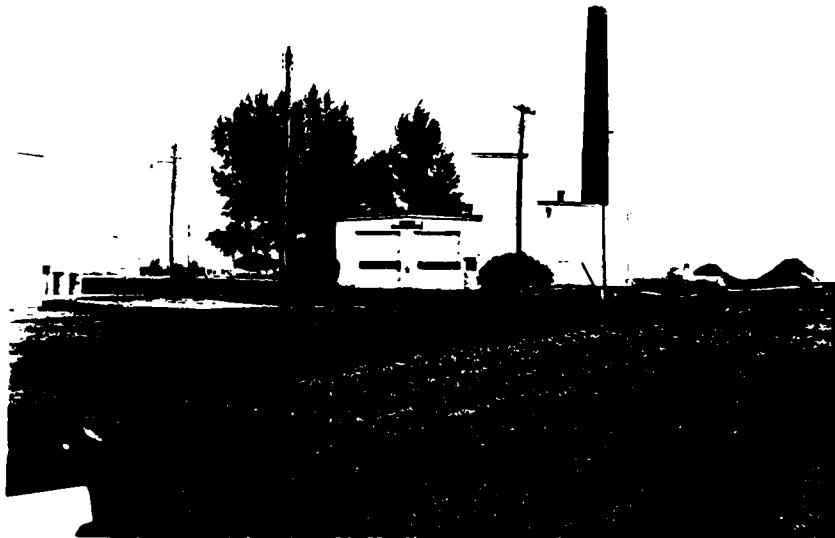


Plate 18: Fire and Police Station
Riverdale, North Dakota



Plate 19: School
Riverdale, North Dakota



Plate 20: Stores
Riverdale, North Dakota



Plate 21: Efficiency Apartments
Riverdale, North Dakota



Plate 22: Single Family Residence
Riverdale, North Dakota

SUMMARY

On the basis of extensive documentary research, numerous interviews, and on-site, architectural field surveys, this report formulates the following conclusions:

1. The identified cultural resources of the Fort Peck study area, prior to the construction of the Fort Peck townsite, do not demonstrate a sufficient level of significance to warrant the area's nomination, either in whole or in part, to the National Register of Historic Places.
2. The Fort Peck study area contains 40 structures surviving from the construction-camp-era of the Fort Peck townsite that satisfy eligibility requirements for nomination as a thematic district to the National Register of Historic Places.
3. The Fort Peck study area contains one structure--the Fort Peck Theater--that satisfied eligibility requirements for nomination as a historic structure to the National Register of Historic Places.
4. The identified cultural resources of the Pickstown study area do not demonstrate a sufficient level of significance to warrant the area's nomination, either in whole or in part, to the National Register of Historic Places at this time.
5. The identified cultural resources of the Riverdale study area do not demonstrate a sufficient level of significance to warrant the area's nomination, either in whole or in part, to the National Register of Historic Places at this time.

NOTES

¹ An extensive literature search of both national and regional archives and libraries failed to uncover any systematic survey of the history of the study area previous to the construction of the Fort Peck Dam.

² "Reduction of Indian Reservation," pp. 14-15, Executive Documents of the House of Representatives for the First Session of the Fiftieth Congress, 1887-1888, Ex. Doc. No. 63, vol. 2557 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1889).

³ "Memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Montana Territory Relative to a Proposed Treaty with the Blackfeet Indians," pp. 1-3, Miscellaneous Documents of the House of Representatives for the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress, 1867-1868, Mis. Doc. No. 38, vol. 1349 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1869); "Message of the President of the United States Communicating . . . Information Concerning the Recent Engagement . . . with the Piegan Indians in Montana," Executive Documents of the Senate for the Second Session of the Forty-First Congress, 1869-1870, Ex. Doc. No. 49, vol. 1406 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1871); "An Act to Establish a Reservation for Certain Indians in the Territory of Montana," Statutes . . . Passed at the First Session of the Forty-Third Congress, 1874-1874 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1874), pp. 28-29.

⁴ On the Fort Peck Trading Post and Indian Agency, see: Federal Writers' Project of the Works Projects Administration for the State of Montana, Montana A State Guide Book (New York: Viking Press, 1939), pp. 325-326; Robert H. Fletcher, Montana Highway Historical Markers (Naegele Printing Co., 1938), n.p.; [Fort Peck Trading Post], unpublished, typewritten report, n.d., Vertical File--"Fort Peck," Montana Historical Society Library; T.M. Metzger, "History Repeats as Fort Peck Again Becomes Busy Center . . .," unidentified and undated newspaper clipping, Vertical File--"Fort Peck," Montana Historical Society Library; Ewart G. Plank, "The Town of Fort Peck," Military Engineer, 28 (September-October, 1936), 321.

⁵ "An Act to Establish a Reservation for Certain Indians in the Territory of Montana."

⁶ "Gross Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Indians, in Montana," Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives for the First Session of the Fiftieth Congress, 1887-1888, Report No. 104, vol. 2598 (Washington: General Printing Office, 1889); "Reduction of Indian Reservations"; Congressional Record, Fiftieth Congress, First Session, vol. 29 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1888), p. 3608.

⁷ Stuart MacDonald, Interview with Harland F. Josephson, Chief, Riverdale Real Estate Office, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Riverdale, North Dakota, August 20, 1979; "Fort Peck Reservoir Appraisal Sheet," Tract Nos. 2-D, 7-D, 8-D, 9-D, unpublished, April 11, 1934, in Riverdale Real Estate Office; Omaha District Corps of Engineers, "Fort Peck Reservoir Master Plan Land Association Map," unpublished, May 1965, in Riverdale Real Estate Office.

The study area comprises about 475 acres of the total parcel acquired for townsite development. Judging from the sources cited above, it was subject to the same multiple ownership as the entire parcel.

⁸ Since the establishment of the townsite in 1934, Fort Peck has been the subject of numerous reports and publications. Most of these items make only passing reference to the study area, concentrating instead on the construction and operation of the dam facilities. For example: Fort Peck a Job Well Done (Glasgow, Montana: NeMont Printers, 1977); T.B. Larkin, "Construction Operations at Fort Peck," Civil Engineering, 6 (July 1936), 462-466; Larkin, "Fort Peck Project and Dam," Engineering News-Record, 115 (August 29, 1935), 279-306; H.W. Richardson, "Fort Peck Dam Today—I, II, III," Engineering News-Record; Skerrett, "A Mountainous Earthen Dam," Scientific American, 154 (June, 1936), 306-309; Richard Staudinger and McLeeland Smith, "Fort Peck Dam and Reservoir," unpublished report prepared for CE 470, Montana State University, June, 1976, in Montana Historical Society Library; Henry C. Wolfe, "The Fort Peck Dam—the Project," Military Engineer, 27 (January-February, 1935), 31-41; Theodore Wyman, Jr., "The Fort Peck Project," Civil Engineering, 4 (September, 1934), 473-477; "A Year's Progress at Fort Peck," Engineering News-Record, 114 (May 9, 1935), 659-664.

Several sources, however, do deal directly with the history of the study area. For the purposes of this study, the most valuable of these sources are as follows: "Design Memorandum No. MFP-108 Permanent Housing and Related Facilities Fort Peck, Montana," unpublished report prepared by Omaha District Corps of Engineers, rev. March 1965, in Administrative Offices, Omaha District Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska; Fort Peck Dam Permanent Town Construction Definite Project Report," unpublished report prepared by U.S. Engineer Office, Fort Peck, Montana, October 1, 1945, in Fort Peck Administration Building—Basement Files; Ewart G. Plank, "The Town of Fort Peck," Military Engineer, 28 (September-October, 1936), 321-326. Specifically written to provide historical background on the construction and management of the Fort Peck townsite, these three studies are the work of Corps of Engineer personnel who had direct access to the original project records, most of which are apparently no longer extant.

Plank, a captain in the Corps of Engineers, was the first Town Manager of Fort Peck. The authorship of the unpublished construction histories of Fort Peck deserves a special word of explanation. In the fall of 1938, the Historical Section of the Fort Peck District Corps of Engineers began "to prepare a history of the Fort Peck Project" in order "to provide information for engineers and executives employed by the U.S. Engineer Department, who are not acquainted with the special problems of the Fort Peck Project" (see R. Lee, Memorandum on the History of the Fort Peck Project, unpublished, October 26, 1938, in Fort Peck Administration

Building—Basement Files, Box 163). This work took the form of several narrative reports covering the cost, organization, operation, and plant facilities of almost all aspects of the dam and townsite construction. In addition to the two histories cited above, there are also on file detailed studies of such townsite operations as the fire and police department, laundry, hotel, recreation association (including the theater), commissary, school, and warehouses (Fort Peck Administration Building—Basement Files, Box 163).

An unsuccessful search for original, townsite construction records was conducted by proxy researchers at the Omaha District Corps of Engineers Administrative Offices in Omaha, Nebraska; the Federal Archives and Records Center in Suitland, Maryland; and the Federal Archives and Records Center in Seattle, Washington. (Stuart MacDonald, Interview with Carolyn Good, Archeologist, Omaha District Corps of Engineers, July 26, 1979; Maricca J. Lutz, Interview with George Shalou, Chief Research Historian, Federal Archives and Records Center, Suitland, Maryland, August 7, 14, 17, 21, 23, 1979; Jeffrey A. Hess, Interview with Phillip Lothyar, Chief of Archives, Federal Archives, Federal Archives and Records Center, Seattle, Washington). With somewhat greater success, research by the MacDonald and Mack Partnership was conducted at the Federal Archives and Records Center in Kansas City, Missouri; the Federal Archives and Records Center in Denver, Colorado; the Riverdale Administration Building in Riverdale, North Dakota; and the Fort Peck Administration Building. Virtually all relevant surviving, townsite construction documents are located in the Basement Files of the Fort Peck Administration Building. These materials include project press releases, 1933-1936 (Box 180a); construction photographs, 1934-1936 (21 vols.); and an extensive collection of architectural drawings (see "Reference File Book, Maps and Records," unpublished, n.d., Basement Room 109).

⁹ Plank, 321; "Missouri River (Fort Peck Dam), Montana," Hearings before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, Seventy-Fifth Congress Third Session on an Amendment to S. 2650 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938).

¹⁰ Plank, 326. "The Fort Peck Dam," unpublished press release, prepared by U.S. Engineer Office, Glasgow, Montana, August 6, 1934, in Fort Peck Administration Building—Basement Files, p. 8, Box 180a.

¹¹ "A.S.L.A. Notes," Landscape Architecture (October, 1935), 155.

¹² . . . Two hundred and ninety-eight houses were erected, consisting of seven types of floor plans with from two to ten variations in exterior design for each type"; Plank, 321.

¹³ "The Fort Peck Dam," unpublished press release, August 6, 1934, p. 7.

¹⁴ Several of the temporary Barracks, Bathhouses, Dormitories, and Mess Halls were located west of Moreau Street, outside the boundaries of the study area. See "General Plan of the Town of Fort Peck" in Plank, 322. The list of buildings and contractors included in the text was compiled

from "History of Construction of Buildings," unpublished report prepared by Fort Peck District Corps of Engineers, c. 1940, in Fort Peck Administration Building--Basement Files, Box 171. Four structures in the study area (a Lutheran church and three oil stations) were also built and owned by private parties during the 1930s; "Design Memorandum No. MFP-108 Permanent Housing and Related Facilities Fort Peck Montana," unpublished report prepared by Omaha District Corps of Engineers, rev. March 1965, p. 1-2, in Omaha District Administrative Offices, Omaha, Nebraska.

15 Unpublished press release prepared by U.S. Engineer Office, Fort Peck, November 6, 1934, p. 1, in Fort Peck Administration Building--Basement Files, Box 180a.

16 "History of Construction of Buildings," pp. 6-7.

17 James Rorty, "Fort Peck: An American Siberia," Nation, 141 (September 11, 1935), 300.

18 Plank, 321.

19 "History of Town Management and Land Acquisition Division," unpublished report prepared by Fort Peck District Corps of Engineers, c. 1940, p. 29.

20 "History of Town Management and Land Acquisition Division," p. 29; Rorty, 300-301; "10,000 Montana Relief Workers Make Whoopie on Saturday Night--Franklin Roosevelt Has a Wild West," Life, 1 (November 23, 1936), n.p.

21 Fort Peck a Job Well Done (Glasgow, Montana: NeMont Printers, 1977), 3; "Design Memorandum No. MFP-108 Permanent Housing and Related Facilities Fort Peck, Montana," *passim*; "Fort Peck General Plan" in Omaha District Corps of Engineers, "Scope of Services Cultural Resource Survey Government Townsites Study," Exhibit F. unpublished, March 21, 1979; Interview with Bryant.

22 There is only one previous architectural field survey of the study area on record: Gordon L. Olson, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form: Fort Peck," unpublished report prepared by Western Interpretive Services, Sheridan, Wyoming for Omaha District Corps of Engineers, May 3, 1973, in Omaha District Corps of Engineers Administrative Offices. Several basic deficiencies severely limit its usefulness for the purposes of this study: (1) it displays an almost complete lack of historical analysis and documentation; (2) it fails to identify the several structures in the study area that survive from the construction-camp-era of the townsite; (3) it neglects to analyze the architectural style of extant structures in the study area.

23 "Fort Peck General Plan," site plan drawing number MFP-OPN110E1.2 prepared by U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha, May, 1973 and "General Layout Fort Peck Townsite," site plan drawing prepared by U.S. Engineer Office, Fort Peck, Montana, n.d., in Fort Peck Administration Building--Basement Room 109, architectural plan file number 87.

²⁴"Design Memorandum No. MFP-108 Permanent Housing and Related Facilities Fort Peck, Montana," unpublished report prepared by Omaha District Corps of Engineers, revised March, 1965, in Administration Offices, Omaha District Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska, pp. 2-4 through 4-12.

²⁵One additional structure, the Water Filtration Plant, dates from the construction camp era; however, it was originally situated approximately 1-1/4 miles southwest of the study area on Highway 249. It was moved to its present site within the study area during the late 1930s. Harold O'Connell, "Fort Peck Dam," Compressed Air Magazine (April, 1935), 4709; "General Layout Fort Peck Townsite"; Jeffrey A. Hess, Interview with Harold Bryant, Fort Peck, August 21, 1979.

²⁶Plank, 321.

²⁷Jeffrey A. Hess, Interview with Harold Bryant.

²⁸"Fort Peck Dam Permanent Town Construction Definite Project Report," unpublished report prepared by U.S. Engineer Office, Fort Peck, Montana, October 1, 1945, in Fort Peck Administration Building--Basement Files, p. 7.

²⁹The interior of the Hospital was remodeled into seven permanent apartments in 1949. "Design Memorandum No. MFP-108," p. 1-5.

³⁰Following a fire which destroyed the original structure soon after it was built, the Hospital was rebuilt, presumably on its original foundations. Unpublished press release, United States Engineer Office, October 23, 1934, in Fort Peck Administration Building--Basement Files, Box 180a.

³¹"A History of the Fort Peck Schools," unpublished report prepared by Fort Peck District Corps of Engineers, n.d., p. 1, in Fort Peck Administration Building—Basement Files, Box 163.

³²"Design Memorandum No. MFP-108," pp. 3-5 and 3-6.

³³"Design Memorandum No. MFP-108," p. 1-2.

³⁴The twelve Permanent Residences were executed utilizing a variety of derivative historical motifs. "Permanent Residences," architectural drawings file no. 6091-1-1 prepared by U.S. Engineer Office, Kansas City, Missouri, 1934, in Fort Peck Administration Building--Basement Room 109, architectural plan file number 88.

³⁵Richard Staudinger and McLellan Smith, "Fort Peck Dam and Reservoir," unpublished report prepared for CE 470, Montana State University, June, 1978, p. 8, in Montana State Historical Society Library.

36 "Roosevelt's Montana Speeches," New York Times, October 4, 1937, 3:5. See also "President's Fort Peck Speech," New York Times, August 7, 1934, 11:3-6.

37 Michael P. Malone, "Montana Politics and the New Deal," Montana, 21 (January, 1971), 5.

38 Rorty, "Fort Peck: An American Siberia," 300-301; "10,000 Montana Relief Workers Make Whoopie on Saturday Night," Life, n.p.; Plank, "The Town of Fort Peck," Military Engineer, 321-326.

39 R. Lee, Memorandum on the History of the Fort Peck Project: Fort Peck Project Histories, Fort Peck Administration Building—Basement Files, Box 163.

40 Fort Peck a Job Well Done; Carl V. Patton and Barry N. Checkoway, "New Dealers Reunite at Fort Peck," unpublished report, September, 1977, p. 1, in Omaha District Corps of Engineers Administrative Offices, Omaha, Nebraska.

41 This analysis of architectural styles is based upon original architectural drawings and construction photographs in the Basement Files of the Fort Peck Administration Building. For information on the National Park Service's use of the Swiss Chalet style, see William C. Tweed, and others, National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942 (no place: National Park Service Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, February, 1977). The use of historic styles as an architectural point of departure was common in Public Works Administration projects during the 1930s: "The designers of public works during the past 6 years have borrowed much from the general current that is flowing away from traditional design toward something new. . . . Where they have designed traditionally there is less copying of old buildings and details than formerly. Retaining the character of a given style, they have instilled new life into it by the use of new materials or new motifs and have thereby given it a freshness which protects it against the charge of being archeology"; C.W. Short and R. Stanley-Brown, Public Buildings (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1939), p. II.

42 "History of Construction of Buildings [of Fort Peck], unpublished report prepared by Fort Peck District Corps of Engineers [c. 1940], p. 10, in Fort Peck Administration Building--Basement Files, Box 171.

43 Jeffrey A. Hess, Interview with Eugene Frank Gilstrap, Jr., Fort Peck, August 21, 1979; press release, unpublished, prepared by U.S. Engineer Office, Fort Peck, November 13, 1934, pp. 2-3: "Report on Organization and Operation of the Fort Peck Recreation Association," unpublished report prepared by Fort Peck District Corps of Engineers, January, 1947, p. 1, in Fort Peck Administration Building--Basement Files, Box 163. This report contains photographs of the Theater's original interior and exterior condition.

44 "Motion Picture Theater," architectural drawings file no. 6060-1-1 prepared by U.S. Engineer Office, Kansas City, Missouri, May, 1934, in Fort Peck Administration Building--Basement Room 109, architectural plan file number 89.

45 "Color Scheme Motion Picture Theater," color rendering file no. 6060-1-4 prepared by U.S. Engineer Office, Kansas City, Missouri, March, 1934, in Fort Peck Administration Building--Basement Room 109, architectural plan file number 89.

46 Jean Burwell Weir, "Timberline Lodge: A WPA Experiment in Architecture and Crafts," Dissertation Abstracts International, 38 (May, 1978), 6363-A. Timberline Lodge has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

47 An extensive literature search of both national and regional archives and libraries failed to uncover any systematic survey of the history of the study area previous to the construction of the Fort Randall Dam.

48 E. Frank Peterson, Atlas of Charles Mix County, South Dakota (Lake Andes, South Dakota: no publisher, 1906), p. 48.

49 Fort Randall Reservoir (Omaha, Nebraska: Corps of Engineers, 1960), pp. 25-26. Peterson spells Truteau as "Trud au" (p. 48).

50 According to Peterson, Truteau's residence was destroyed by fire in 1816 (p. 48).

51 "Treaty with Yancton Tribe of Sioux," Treaties Concluded by the United States of America with Foreign Nations and Indian Tribes, ed. George P. Sanger (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1859), p. 166.

52 Peterson, p. 49; "Treaty with Yancton Tribe of Sioux," p. 166.

53 Peterson, p. 49.

54 Due to the incompleteness of Corps of Engineers real estate records concerning the Fort Randall Dam project, it has not been possible to determine the exact number of structures existing in the study area prior to the construction of the townsite. ("Fort Randall Reservoir Segment A," drawing no. SDC-1-A, unpublished, November 7, 1947, in Omaha District Corps of Engineers Pierre Area Office, Pierre, South Dakota; Office of the Division Engineer Missouri River Division, Appraisal Reports for Tract Nos. A-74, A-74a, A-76, unpublished, November 21, 1947, January 24, 1947, January 22, 1947, in Omaha District Corps of Engineers Pierre Area Office, Pierre, South Dakota; MacDonald, Interview with Tim Nowak, Archeologist, Omaha District Corps of Engineers Pierre Area Office, Pierre, South Dakota, July 25, 1979).

A map of the townsite, dated September 30, 1946, depicts a cluster of seven "Existing Farm Buildings" just west of the "Recreation Area" on

the parcel of land originally owned by Frank Hazuka. One of these structures was apparently a farmhouse that was used by Western Contacting Company as a field office for its construction activities at the townsite. According to Corps of Engineers personnel, this building was later purchased and moved by Melvin Gall. It is presently situated at 242 North 4th Street, Lake Andes, South Dakota. ("Progress Chart for Period Ending 30 September 1936," in Delbert B. Freeman, "Monthly Report of Operations Omaha Nebraska District for September 1946," unpublished report prepared by Corps of Engineers, October 1946, p. 31, in Federal Archives and Records Center, Kansas City, Missouri, Box 0-4883; "Fort Randall Reservoir Segment A"; MacDonald, Interview with John Ackerman, Assistant Superintendent of Power Plant, Pickstown, South Dakota, August 30, 1979.)

55

An extensive literature search of both national and regional archives and libraries identified only one survey of the study area since the construction of the Pickstown townsite: John W. Cunningham, "Estimated Fair Rental Value Government Housing Pickstown, South Dakota," unpublished report prepared for Omaha District Corps of Engineers, July 24, 1973, in Omaha District Corps of Engineers Administrative Offices, Omaha, Nebraska. It is of limited usefulness for the purposes of this study.

Only a cursory mention of the townsite is found in "Souvenir Program Ground Breaking Ceremony Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir" (no place: no publisher, 1946), n.p. Other published accounts deal exclusively with the construction of the Fort Randall Dam and hydro plant. See, for example: J.R. Carr, "Missouri Starts Making Power for Midwest," Engineering News-Record (March 18, 1954), 25-26; Henry J. Hoeffer, "Fort Randall Dam to Provide More Storage on Missouri River," Civil Engineering (July, 1952), 38-45; Walter B. Lenhart, "Aggregates Play Major Part in Missouri River Basin Development," Rock Products (October, 1951), 94-99.

56

"An Act Authorizing the Construction of Certain Public Works on Rivers and Harbors for Flood Control, and for Other Purposes," United States Statutes at Large . . . 1944, vol. 58, pt. 1 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1945), p. 891; "Missouri River Basin," Document No. 191 of the Senate for the Second Session of the Seventy-Eighth Congress (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1944), p. 116; "Missouri River Basin," Document No. 475 of the House of Representatives for the Second Session of the Seventy-Eighth Congress (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1944), p. 28. This same legislation also authorized the construction of the Oahe Dam in South Dakota and the Garrison Dam in North Dakota.

57

"From Ledo Road to MVR," United States News, 20 (April 19, 1946), 82; "An American City's Dream," Life, 23 (July 17, 1947). 32.

58

"Fort Randall Reservoir Missouri River Basin South Dakota--Basis of Design--Definite Project Report," vol. 2, appendix 7 to appendix 17, unpublished report prepared by U.S. Engineer Office, Omaha, Nebraska, June 1946, pp. 13, 15, in Omaha District Corps of Engineers Administrative Offices, Omaha, Nebraska.

⁵⁹ Information on townsite planning for the period 1946-1947 can be found in a series of unpublished, monthly project reports prepared by the Corps of Engineers, on file at the Federal Archives and Records Center, Kansas City, Missouri, Boxes 0-4883, 0-4884.

⁶⁰ The quoted passages on the four stages of townsite development are from Louis W. Prentiss, "Monthly Report of Operations, Omaha Nebraska District for September 1947," unpublished report prepared by the Corps of Engineers, n.d., pp. 28-29.

⁶¹ A search for original, townsite construction records was conducted by proxy researchers at Omaha District Corps of Engineers Administrative Offices in Omaha, Nebraska; the Federal Archives and Records Center in Suitlend, Maryland; the Federal Archives and Records Center in Seattle, Washington; and the Omaha District Corps of Engineers Pierre Area Office in Pierre, South Dakota. (MacDonald, Interview with Carolyn Good, Archeologist, Omaha District Corps of Engineers, July 26, 1979; Lutz, Interview with George Shalou, Chief Research Historian, Federal Archives and Records Center, Suitlend, Maryland, August 7, 14, 17, 21, 21, 1979; Hess, Interview with Phillip Lothyar, Chief of Archives, Federal Archives and Records Center, Seattle, Washington, August 2, 1979; MacDonald, Interview with Tim Nowak, Archeologist, Omaha District Corps of Engineers Pierre Area Office, Pierre, South Dakota, July 25, 1979.) Research by the MacDonald and Mack Partnership was conducted at the Federal Archives and Records Center in Kansas City, Missouri; the Federal Archives and Records Center in Denver, Colorado; and the Pickstown Administration Building in Pickstown, South Dakota.

⁶² Rorty, "Fort Peck: An American Siberia," Nation, 141 (September 11, 1935), 300; "10,000 Montana Relief Workers Make Whoopie on Saturday Night," Life, 1 (November 23, 1936), n.p.

⁶³ "Ft. Randall Reservoir Missouri River Basin South Dakota--Basis of Design—Definite Project Report," p. 13.

⁶⁴ Harl Andersen, "Pick Refuses Even Beer at Concessions," May 14, 1948, unidentified newspaper clipping, in Weeks Library--South Dakota Room, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota.

⁶⁵ The construction photographs are found in Federal Archives and Records Center, Kansas City, Missouri, FRC Box 85; the construction drawings are on file at the Pickstown Administration Building in Pickstown, South Dakota. For information on the Riverdale, North Dakota townsite, see "Townsight History: Narrative" section on Riverdale elsewhere in this report.

⁶⁶ G. O. Evans, Letter to John Latenser & Sons, September 28, 1945, in Federal Archives and Records Center, Kansas City, Missouri, Box 0-3043a.

67 See unpublished monthly reports of operations, 1946-1948, in Federal Archives and Records Center, Kansas City, Missouri, Boxes 0-4883, 0-4884; Report of Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, 1950 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1951), p. 1597.

68 "Government to Sell Pickstown Buildings," Aberdeen American News, October 7, 1955, 5.

"State College acquired 19 cabins for use as temporary student housing. Southern State Teachers College obtained nine cabins and a utility building while South Dakota University got two dormitory buildings. Wessington Springs College acquired two cabins and a dormitory building. Other schools which got buildings: Burke Public Schools, dormitory building; Corsica Christian School, utility building; Dakota Christian High School, New Holland, dormitory building; St. Mary's school for Indian Girls, Springfield, a cabin; chapter of Calvary Cathedral, dormitory building; St. Otto's School, Webster, two cabins; Parkston public school, dormitory building; Monroe Public School, two cabins; Sunshine Bible Academy, two cabins and a utility building, and Bonesteel Independent School, a dormitory and two utility buildings." From "14 S.D. Schools Get Buildings," Watertown Public Opinion, November 30, 1955, 2.

69 The location of these 350 original structures is shown on the following map: "Pickstown General Layout Stage IV Construction," unpublished, drawing no. R10-0-1.50, June 1948, in Pickstown Administration Building, Pickstown, South Dakota. See also sketch 2 of the present report.

70 There is no previous architectural field survey of the study area on record.

71 "Pickstown, South Dakota - General Plan," site plan drawing prepared by U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha, February, 1979; "Pickstown - General Plan," site plan drawing number MR-OPN-110E1.1 prepared by U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha, February, 1966.

72 "(Pickstown) Townsite - Stage No. 1," record drawings prepared by U.S. Engineer Office, Omaha, Nebraska, June 12, 1946, in Pickstown Maintenance Office; "Pickstown - Stage II," record drawings prepared by Omaha District, Corps of Engineers, War Department, March 1947, in Pickstown Maintenance Office; "Pickstown - Stage III, As-Built," record drawings prepared by Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Office of the District Engineer, Omaha, Nebraska, December 1947, in Pickstown Maintenance Office; "Pickstown - Stage IV," record drawings prepared by Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Office of the District Engineer, Omaha, Nebraska, June 1948, in Pickstown Maintenance Office.

73 Several secondary sources contain valuable information relating to the history of the study area before the construction of the Garrison Dam: McLean County Heritage (Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1978), p. 303; Ray H. Mattison, "Report on Historic Sites in the Garrison Reservoir Area, Missouri River," North Dakota History, 22 (January-April, 1955), 5-73; Ray H. Mattison, "Report on Historical Aspects of the

Garrison Reservoir Area Missouri River," unpublished report prepared for the Garrison District Corps of Engineers, Riverdale, North Dakota, November 1951, in Riverdale Administration Building, Riverdale, North Dakota.

⁷⁴ Ray H. Mattison, "Report on Historic Sites in the Garrison Reservoir Area, Missouri River," North Dakota History, 22 (January-April, 1955), 6, 24-26.

⁷⁵ Mattison, 8, 18, 33-36.

⁷⁶ "Agreement at Fort Randall Berthold, 1866." Indian Affairs Laws and Treaties, vol. 2, ed. Charles J. Kappler (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, reprint. New York: Ams Press Inc., 1971), p. 1055.

⁷⁷ Kappler, vol. 2, p. 1052; vol. 1, p. 883; "Deficiency in Appropriations for Indian Tribes," Executive Documents of the House of Representatives for the Second Session of the Fortyith Congress, No. 110 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1869), pp. 1-2. In 1891, the Senate ratified a treaty with the Three Tribes concerning reservation lands, but this agreement does not pertain to the study area; see "An Act Making Appropriations for the Current and Contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for Fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with Various Indian Tribes . . . ,"Statutes of the United States of America 1890-1891 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1891), p. 1032. The standard reference indices to treaty documents do not indicate that the Senate ever ratified an agreement with the Three Tribes concerning the study area (Steven L. Johnson, Guide to American Indian Documents in the Congressional Serial Set: 1817-1899 (New York and Paris: Clearwater Publishing Company, Inc., 1977); John H. Martin, List of Documents Concerning the Negotiation of Ratified Indian Treaties 1801-1869 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1949, reprint. Millwood, N.Y.: Kraus Reprint Co., 1975.)

⁷⁸ Mattison, 26.

⁷⁹ Mattison, 9.

⁸⁰ The parcel belonging to Espy Ash contained a farmhouse and eight auxilliary farm buildings. None of these structures, however, were located within the boundaries of the study area. ("Garrison Reservoir Segment A," unpublished map, May 22, 1946, in Riverdale Administration Building--Real Estate Office, Riverdale, N.D.; "Record of Building Sale--Tract No. A-41," unpublished, n.d., in Riverdale Administration Building--Real Estate Office, Riverdale, N.D.; "Tract Ownership Date--Tract 47," unpublished, February 2, 1946, in Riverdale Administration Building--Real Estate Office, Riverdale, N.D.; Construction photograph #311, April 21, 1946, in Federal Archives and Records Center, Kansas City, Mo., Box 0 30582.)

81 Several sources contain valuable information on the history of the Riverdale townsite: Jack Case, "Completion of Riverdale Construction This Fall to End Three Years Work," Bismarck Tribune, July 29, 1949, in "Garrison District Newspaper Clippings, July 1949-November 31, 1950," in Riverdale Administration Building, Riverdale, North Dakota; "Design Memorandum No. MGR-100--Consolidation of Facilities Riverdale, North Dakota," unpublished report prepared by Omaha District Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska, rev. February 1962, in Omaha District Corps of Engineers Administrative Offices, Omaha, Nebraska; Garrison Project and History," unpublished report prepared by Omaha District Corps of Engineers, October, 1977, in Riverdale Administration Building, Riverdale, North Dakota; Chet Gebert, "Uncle Sam's Town," Fargo Sunday Forum, March 27, 1977, F-1; Leonard Lund, "Now 25 Years Old, Riverdale Population Stabilized," Minot Daily News, June 19, 1971, 12; "Salute to Riverdale," Mandan Pioneer Weekender Magazine, May 31, 1970, 2-9; Mary Ann Barnes Williams, Origins of North Dakota Place Names (Washburn, North Dakota: no publisher, 1971), p. 13.

82 "An Act Authorizing the Construction of Certain Public Works on Rivers and Harbors for Flood Control, and for Other Purposes," United States Statutes at Large . . . 1944, vol. 58, pt. 1 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1945), p. 891; "Missouri River Basin," Document No. 191 of the Senate for the Second Session of the Seventy-Eighth Congress (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1944), p. 116; "Missouri River Basin," Document No. 475 of the House of Representatives for the Second Session of the Seventy-Eighth Congress (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1944), p. 28; Report of Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, 1945 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1946), p. 1385. The above legislation also authorized the construction of the Oahe Dam and the Fort Randall Dam in South Dakota.

83 "The town . . . was named by Mrs. T. O. Lervick of Granville (N.D.) in a series of contests conducted in the State in Feb. 1946 . . . with the corporation (sic) of 24 newspapers. One of 20,000 participants, Mrs. Lervick was awarded a cash prize of \$24 by the nine-man judging board of State officials who made the final choice from 45 names submitted to them . . ."; Mary Ann Barnes Williams, Origins of North Dakota Place Names (Washburn, N.D.: no publisher, 1961), p. 13.

84 "Design Memorandum N. MGR-100 Consolidation of Facilities Riverdale, North Dakota," unpublished report prepared by Omaha District Corps of Engineers, rev. February 1962, p. 1-1, in Omaha District Corps of Engineers Administrative Offices, Omaha, Nebr.; "Contract No. W 25-066-eng-816 with John Latenser and Sons for Architect-Engineer Services at Garrison Townsite," unpublished contract prepared by Omaha District Corps of Engineers, p. 4, in Federal Archives and Records Center, Kansas City, Mo., Box 0-3043a. Although Latenser & Sons is still operating in Omaha under the name of "Latenser & Associates," the firm has not preserved its Riverdale construction records (Hess, Interview with William Latenser, August 27, 1979.)

On the basis of a maximum estimated work force of 5,000 people, the Corps predicted a total maximum population of about 10,000 people.

The use of improved earth-moving machinery, however, reduced the anticipated number of workers; the total population of Riverdale never greatly exceeded 4,000. See John D. Paulson, "Machine Power Cuts Dam Construction Town Population," Fargo Forum, October 23, 1949; John Elliot, "Riverdale Folk Confident Now Their Town Will Grow," Minot Daily News, July 28, 1962, 11.

The Garrison District Office of the Corps of Engineers was created in July 1966 with headquarters at Fort Lincoln, N.D. In December 1953, the district's administrative offices were moved to Riverdale. Seven years later, the Garrison District was reduced to an Area Office under the Omaha District. ("Garrison Project and History," unpublished report prepared by Omaha District Corps of Engineers, October 1977, p. 1, in Riverdale Administration Building, Riverdale, N.D.)

⁸⁵"Memorandum of Telephone Conversation, Major Evans Calling Colonel Weber, Washington, D.C." unpublished, August 13, 1945, in Federal Archives and Records Center, Kansas City, Mo., Box 0-3043a.

⁸⁶See "Townsight History" sections of this report for Fort Peck and Pickstown.

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⁸⁹Evans, Letter to Latenser & Sons, September 28, 1945, p. 3.

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95 John Elliot, "Riverdale Folk Confident Now Their Town Will Grow."

96 "9 Riverdale Buildings to Be Sold," Minot Daily News, July 15, 1957.

97 "Design Memorandum No. MGR-100 Consolidation of Facilities, Riverdale, North Dakota," p. 1-1.

98 The location of these 460 original structures is shown on the following map: "Riverdale, North--Maximum Development During Construction," in "Design Memorandum MGR-100 Consolidation of Facilities Riverdale, North Dakota," plate 2. See also Sketch 3 of the present report.

99 There is no previous architectural field survey of the study area on record.

100."Riverdale, North Dakota - General Plan," Site Plan drawing prepared by U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha, February, 1979.
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_____. Interview with Roberta Steckler, Assistant Librarian, McLean-Mercer Regional Library, Riverdale, North Dakota, August 8, 1979.

_____. Interview with Robert M. Vogel, Curator, Division of Mechanical and Civil Engineering, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. July 26, 1979.

_____. Interview with William Walinow, Archives Technician, Federal Archives and Records Center, Kansas City, Missouri. July 26, 1979.

_____. Interview with David Walter, Reference Librarian, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana. August 14, 1979.

_____. Interview with John Wickre, Archivist, Minnesota State Archives and Records Center, Minnesota State Historical Society. July 25, 1979.

_____. Interview with William Worthington, Museum Technician, Division of Mechanical and Civil Engineering, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. July 27, 1979.

Lutz, Maricca. Interview with Penny Crumpler, Librarian, Office of Chief of Engineer's Library, Washington, D.C. July 26, 1979.

_____. Interview with Dick Edwards, Assistant Chief of Construction Operations, Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C. July 26, 1979.

_____. Interview with John Greenwood, Historian, Office of Chief of Engineer's Library, Washington, D.C. July 27, August 3, 1979.

_____. Interview with Richard Leverty, Corps of Engineers--Plan Formulation and Evaluation Branch, Planning Division, Washington, D.C. July 26, 1979.

_____. Interview with William Lindner, Reference Librarian, National Archives--Central Reference Division, Washington, D.C. July 26, 1979.

_____. Interview with Marty Reuss, Historian, Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C. August 3, 1979.

_____. Interview with Michael Mulby, Historic Preservation Officer, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. July 26, 1979.

_____. Interview with George Shalou, Chief Research Historian, Federal Archives and Records Center, Suitlend, Maryland. August 7, 14, 17, 21, 23, 1979.

_____. Interview with Paul Walker, Historian, Corps of Engineers,--Historical Division, Washington, D.C. July 26, 1979.

_____. Interview with Robert Wolf, Chief Librarian, National Archives--Military Archives Division, Washington, D.C. July 26, 1979.

_____. Interview with Paul Young, Historian, Corps of Engineers--Historical Division, Washington, D.C. August 3, 1979.

MacDonald, Stuart. Interview with John Ackerman, Assistant Superintendent of Power Plant, Pickstown, South Dakota. August 20, 1979.

_____. Interview with Leonard Bingham, Project Engineer, Omaha District Corps of Engineers, Pickstown, South Dakota. July 24, 1979.

_____. Interview with Roger Branning, Area Engineer, Omaha District Corps of Engineers, Riverdale, North Dakota. July 24, 1979.

_____. Interview with Dayton Canaday, Director of Historical Resource Center, South Dakota State Historical Society, Pierre, South Dakota. July 24, 1979.

_____. Interview with Daniel Forrest, Research Assistant, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, North Dakota. July 24, 1979.

_____. Interview with Carolyn Good, Archeologist, Omaha Corps of Engineers Administrative Offices, Omaha, Nebraska. July 26, August 9, 1979.

_____. Interview with Harland F. Josephson, Chief, Riverdale Administration Building--Real Estate Office, Riverdale, North Dakota. August 20, 1979.

_____. Interview with Tim Nowak, Archeologist, Omaha District Corps of Engineers Pierre Area Office, Pierre, South Dakota. July 25, 1979.

_____. Interview with Doyle Owens, Archeologist, Omaha District Corps of Engineers Pierre Area Office, Pierre, South Dakota. July 24, 1979.

_____. Interview with Paul Putz, South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Historic Preservation Center, Pierre, South Dakota. July 24, 1979.

_____. Interview with James E. Sperry, Superintendent of State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, North Dakota. July 24, 1979.

Perry, Alan. Interview with Brenda Reager, Archivist, Federal Archives and Records Center, Suitlend, Maryland. August 2, 1979.

APPENDIX A

IDENTIFICATION OF DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

PART I: REFERENCE GUIDES

Lee Ash, ed., Subject Collections (New York and London: R.R. Bowker Company, 1978)

Jaques Cattell Press, ed., 1978 American Library Directory (New York and London: R.R. Bowker Company, 1978)

Anthony T. Kruzas and others, eds., Encyclopedia of Information Systems and Services (Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1978)

Donna McDonald, ed., Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada (Nashville, Tennessee: American Association for State and Local History, 1978)

Margaret Labash Young and Others, eds., Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers (Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1977), 2 vols.

PART II: RESEARCH PERSONNEL INTERVIEWED

Ellie Arguimbau, Assistant Archivist, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana

Walter Bailey, Historic Preservation Planner, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, North Dakota

Joel Barker, Chief of Archives, Archives Branch, Federal Archives and Records Center, Denver, Colorado

Dolores Barnard, Librarian, State Historical Society of North Dakota Library, Bismarck, North Dakota

Leonard Bingham, Project Engineer, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Picktown, South Dakota

Roger Branning, Area Engineer, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Riverdale, North Dakota

William Caby, Chief of Reference, Federal Archives and Record Center, Kansas City, Missouri

Dayton Canaday, Director of Historical Resource Center, South Dakota State Historical Society, Pierre, South Dakota

Penny Crumpler, Reference Librarian, Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineer's Library, Washington, D.C.

Dick Edwards, Assistant Chief of Construction Operations, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C.

Daniel Forest, Research Assistant, State Historical Society of North Dakota Library, Bismarck, North Dakota

Scott Frickle, Unit Supervisor, Montana State Department of Natural Resources--Water Resources Division, Helena, Montana

Carolyn Good, Archeologist, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Omaha, Nebraska

John Greenwood, Historian, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Office of the Chief of Engineer's Library, Washington, D.C.

Barry Karl, Chairman, History Department, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Evan Kelley, Librarian, North Dakota State Library, Bismarck, North Dakota

John Kuncheff, Area Engineer, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Fort Peck, Montana

Richard Leverty, Plan Formulation and Evaluation Branch, Planning Division, Directorate of Civil Works, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C.

William Lindner, Reference Librarian, Office of the National Archives, Central Reference Division, Washington, D.C.

Phillip Lothyar, Chief of Archives, Archives Branch, Federal Archives and Record Center, Seattle, Washington

Jo Ann Maide, Reference Librarian, Eastern Montana College Library, Billings, Montana

Mary Jean Malthesen, Secretary, Government Research Center, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota

Mark Moore, Director, Glasgow City-County Library, Glasgow, Montana

Michael Mulloy, Historic Preservation Officer, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C.

Tim Nowak, Archeologist, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Pickstown, South Dakota

Doyle Owens, Area Engineer, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Pierre, South Dakota

Karen Pedersen-Vogel, Coordinator of Reference Services, North Dakota State University Library, Fargo, North Dakota

Alan Perry, Archivist, Archives Branch, Federal Archives and Records Center, Kansas City, Missouri

Paul Putz, South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Historic Preservation Center, Pierre, South Dakota

Brenda Reger, Branch Chief of Declassification, National Archives Declassification Division, National Records Center, Suitlend, Maryland

Sharon L. Roadway, Chief of Accessions, Archives Branch, Federal Archives and Records Center, Denver, Colorado

Daniel Rylance, Archivist, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota

Margaret Sandine, Head of Technical Services, Devereaux Library, South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, Rapid City, South Dakota

George Shalou, Chief Research Historian, Archives Branch, Federal Archives and Records Center, Suitlend, Maryland

James E. Sperry, Superintendent, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, North Dakota

Roberta Steckler, Assistant Librarian, McLean-Mercer Regional Library, Riverdale, North Dakota

Robert M. Vogel, Curator, Division of Mechanical and Civil Engineering, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

David Walter, Reference Librarian, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana

William Walinow, Archives Technician, Archives Branch, Federal Archives and Records Center, Kansas City, Missouri

Robert Wolf, Chief Librarian, Military Archives Division, Modern Military Section, Office of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

John Wickre, Archivist, Minnesota State Archives and Records Center, Minnesota State Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota

PART III: INDEXES TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE

Air University Library Index to Military Periodicals, 3-30 (October 1949-March 1979)

America History and Life, 1-16 (1964-1979)

Art Index, 1-50 (1929-July 1979)

Catalog of the Avery Memorial Architectural Library (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1968), 19 vols.

Comprehensive Dissertation Index (1861-1977)

Dissertation Abstracts International, 38-39 (1978-May 1979)

Engineering Index (1932-1972)

Landscape Architecture, 23-53 (1932-1962)

New York Times Index (1932-1962)

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature (1932-July 1979)

APPENDIX B

DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

PART I: SOURCES PROVIDING DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL

1. Administrative Offices, Omaha District Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Omaha, Nebraska

Publications on Fort Peck, Montana and Valley County, Montana; townsite planning reports and memoranda on Fort Peck, Pickstown, South Dakota, and Riverdale, North Dakota; design memoranda on Fort Peck, Riverdale, and Oahe Reservoir.

2. Eastern Montana College Library

Publications on Fort Peck, Montana.

3. Federal Archives and Records Center, Seattle, Washington
Records Shelf Lists for Fort Peck Indian Agency.

4. Historical Resource Center, South Dakota State Historical Society, Pierre, South Dakota

Newspaper Clippings on Pickstown, South Dakota.

5. Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana

Publications, unpublished reports, newspaper clippings, and historic photographs concerning Fort Peck, Montana.

6. North Dakota State University Library, Fargo, North Dakota

Published history of McLean County, North Dakota; newspaper clippings on Riverdale, North Dakota.

7. Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.

Federal Archives and Records Centers' inventories of documents concerning Fort Peck, Montana; Pickstown, South Dakota; and Riverdale, North Dakota.

8. State Historical Society of North Dakota Library

Publication on historic sites in Garrison reservoir area; newspaper clippings on Riverdale, North Dakota.

PART II: SOURCES PERSONALLY INVESTIGATED FOR DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL

1. Charles Mix County Court House, Lake Andes, South Dakota
Plat maps and real estate records for Pickstown, South Dakota.
2. Chief of Engineers Library, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C.
Annual Reports of the Chief of Engineers, 1933-1979, detailing planning and construction activities for Fort Peck, Montana; Pickstown, South Dakota; and Riverdale, North Dakota.
3. Federal Archives and Records Center, Denver, Colorado
No relevant data.
4. Federal Archives and Records Center, Kansas City, Missouri
Monthly operations reports of the Omaha District Corps of Engineers for Pickstown, South Dakota (1945-1948) and Riverdale, North Dakota (1945-1946); construction contracts, correspondence, memoranda, photographs, and specifications for Pickstown (1940s-1950s) and Riverdale (1940s-1950s); newspaper clippings on construction of Fort Peck Dam, 1934-1938.
5. Federal Archives and Records Center, Suitland, Maryland
No relevant data.
6. Fort Peck Administration Building, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Fort Peck, Montana
Architectural drawings, magazine articles, photographs, and W.P.A. project histories concerning the townsite construction of Fort Peck, Montana.
7. Government Research Center, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota
Newspaper clippings on Pickstown, South Dakota.
8. Library of Congress, Main Reading Room, Washington, D.C.
General congressional reports on dam construction at Fort Peck, Montana; Pickstown, South Dakota; and Riverdale, North Dakota; published histories of McLean County, North Dakota and Valley County, Montana.

9. McLean-Mercer Regional Library, Riverdale, North Dakota
Publications and newspaper clippings on the history of Riverdale, North Dakota.
10. Minnesota Historical Society Map Library, St. Paul, Minnesota
Insurance maps for Pickstown, South Dakota and Riverdale, North Dakota.
11. Pickstown Administration Building, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Pickstown, South Dakota
Architectural drawings and real estate records concerning the townsite construction of Pickstown, South Dakota.
12. Riverdale Administration Building, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Riverdale, North Dakota
Architectural drawings concerning the townsite construction of Riverdale, North Dakota; newspaper clippings on Fort Peck, Montana; Pickstown, South Dakota; and Riverdale; real estate records concerning Fort Peck and Riverdale.
13. Weeks Library, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota
Newspaper clippings and plat maps concerning Pickstown, South Dakota.

APPENDIX C

The following criteria are reproduced in their entirety from How to Complete National Register Forms:¹

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The following criteria are designed to guide the States, Federal agencies, and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating potential entries (other than areas of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks) for the National Register.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

¹ How to Complete National Register Forms (Washington, D.C.: National Register Division, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, January 1977), p. 6.

- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

APPENDIX D

The narrative portion of "Evaluate and Nominate Potential National Register Properties that have Achieved Significance within the Last 50 Years"¹ is reproduced in its entirety:

EVALUATE AND NOMINATE POTENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES THAT HAVE ACHIEVED SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN THE LAST 50 YEARS

The National Register criteria for evaluation accept the nomination of properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years only if they are exceptionally important or if they are integral parts of districts that are eligible for listing in the Register. That principle serves as a safeguard against listing properties of contemporary, faddish value and ensures that the Register will be a Register of Historic Places. The criteria are not designed to prohibit the consideration of properties whose unusual contribution to the development of American history, architecture, archeology, and culture can be clearly demonstrated. The following discussion outlines the National Register's understanding and application of the criteria to properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years.

It is important to remember throughout the discussion that the criteria provide general guidance on Register eligibility, but do not constitute fixed standards or rules. The sponsors of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act did not assume that significance could be a matter of rigid, objective measurement. They specifically encouraged the recognition of locally significant historic resources that by appearance or association provide communities with a sense of past and place. The historical value of those resources will always be a matter of public sentiment and directed, rigorous, but still subjective, professional assessment. Hence the criteria, including the discussion of properties of recent significance, were written to offer broad guidance based on the practical and philosophical intent of the 1966 act.

As a general rule, properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years are not eligible for National Register listing because the Register is intrinsically a compilation of the nation's historic resources worthy of preservation. The program does not encompass properties important solely for their contemporary use or

¹ Marcella Sherfy and W. Ray Luce, Historians, National Register, "How To, Number 2: Evaluate and Nominate Potential National Register Properties that have Achieved Significance within the Last 50 Years" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Summer, 1979), pp. 1-7.

impact. The passage of some time is necessary in order to apply the adjective "historic" and to insure adequate perspective. Society rarely has the objectivity or the professional knowledge necessary to evaluate historical impact, role, or relative value immediately after an event occurs or a building is constructed. If the Register is to be a useful tool over a length of time, it cannot include properties of only transient value or interest. The passage of time allows our perceptions to be influenced by education, the judgments of previous decades, and the dispassion of distance. We are thus better prepared to weigh the presence of enduring interest and value.

Fifty years is obviously not the only length of time that defines historic or makes objective judgment possible. It was chosen as a reasonable, perhaps popularly understood, span that makes professional evaluation of historical value feasible. Additionally, properties of some architectural or historical merit will usually survive in active use for a period of 50 years before being popularly considered historic.

Nevertheless, the criteria encourage Register consideration of recently significant property if it is of exceptional importance to a community, a state, a region, or the nation. The criteria do not describe exceptional, nor should they. Exceptional cannot by its own definition be fully catalogued or anticipated. It may reflect the extraordinary impact of a political or social event. It may exist because an entire category of resources is so fragile that survivors of any age are unusual. It may be a function of the relative age of a community and its perceptions of old and new. It may be represented by a building or structure whose developmental or design value is quickly recognized as historically significant by the architectural profession. It may reside in a range of resources for which a community has an unusually strong associative attachment.

Thus while a complete list of exceptionally significant resources cannot be prepared or precise indicators of exceptional value prescribed, factors to consider while evaluating property that may have achieved significance in the last 50 years are discussed here. Some of the elements for consideration overlap, and as a whole they do not constitute a checklist which every property in question must meet. The factors discussed are, instead, written to inform those who need to make recommendations of exceptional significance.

Level of Significance

Exceptional importance does not mean national significance. The degree of a property's historical significance should be measured within the realm of its use, impact, or influence, whether that be a community, a state, a region, or the country.

Hence a recent building may be of exceptional significance in one state because that building type is very scarce there while the same building might not be of exceptional importance to another state or community. For example, the General Laundry Building in New Orleans, one of the few remaining Art Deco structures in that city was listed in the National Register when it was 45 years old. Although it was clearly of exceptional importance in its own community, it was not judged to be of national significance and it might not have been found exceptionally important in a city such as Miami where there are many Art Deco buildings.

Property and Significance Age

The criteria do not discuss a property's physical age, but the time from which it achieved prominence or significance. The significance of an architecturally important resource can be charted from the time of its construction, but the significance of properties important for historical associations should be dated from the significant event or the period of association with a historically important individual. The significance of Upton Sinclair's house in Monrovia, California, because of its association with Sinclair, obviously begins in 1942 when he purchased the house rather than in 1923 when the house was built. But if a building like the Sinclair property is also architecturally significant, it can be nominated for both areas of significance and might not need to be justified as exceptionally important.

Perspective

Fifty years was not selected for use in the criteria because it is the only point in time at which a property achieves historical significance. The criteria were written rather to ensure the passage of enough time so that time itself could serve as a historical filter, helping to separate the significant from the briefly interesting. Fifty years was chosen as the approximate time needed to gain such perspective.

In 1975 for example, the National Register encouraged states and federal agencies to consider nominating some Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration structures, all of which were built in the 1930s, because, "the perspective of time now begins to permit us an objective assessment of the works of the WPA and CCC of the Depression era."

Recent Structures

Correspondingly, the more recently a property has achieved significance, the more justification will be required to demonstrate its value as an exceptionally important historic resource in the field of architecture, history, archeology, or culture. A property listed

10 or 15 years after it has achieved significance requires clear, widespread recognition of its importance while a property that has been significant for almost 50 years can more easily be justified as exceptionally important in a more limited context.

For example, at this writing Dulles Airport, constructed in 1962, is the most recent property individually listed in or determined eligible for the National Register. The airport was immediately recognized as one of the most important post-World War II American architectural masterpieces and as one of the most innovative in airport design. A 1976 American Institute of Architect's poll selected the building as the third most significant building in the nation's first 200 years. The building has been widely recognized in the history of American architecture.

Scholarly Evaluation

A case can more readily be presented and accepted for a property that has achieved significance within the last 50 years if the style of architecture or the historic circumstances in question have become a matter of scholarly interest and evaluation, as opposed to being considered solely in the context of popular, social commentary. For example, the significance of the 43-year-old Ash Mountain Sign in Sequoia National Park was not clearly recognized or defensible until a recent study, "National Park Service Rustic Architecture" (San Francisco, 1977), established the design and associative context in which the importance of such resources could be evaluated.

Fragile or Short-Lived Resources

Exceptional importance should consider not only the relative scarcity of a kind of resource, but also the degree to which that type of resource is generally or inherently fragile. This consideration is wholly different than evaluating whether a specific property is threatened by a specific project. A specific threat does not render a property more or less historically important. But resources that are intrinsically fragile or short-lived by virtue of the climate in which they exist, the nature of their construction, or the duration of the life intended for them may take on greater historic value earlier than resources that are structurally more sound, or they may simply require more rapid evaluation if their preservation is to be encouraged.

Comparative Value

In evaluating and justifying exceptional importance, it is especially critical to identify all the properties, in a geographical context, that portray the same values or associations and determine those that best illustrate or represent the architectural, cultural, or historical values in question.

For example, in some communities World War II military activity had an enormous impact on area business, housing, and development that properties associated with the War may be judged to be exceptionally important. But before nominating properties to the Register for that association, interested preservationists should identify all the surviving World War II resources and determine which ones best or most strongly illustrate the significance being considered. Although several properties associated with the War may be found to be exceptionally important, it is unlikely that all related resources could be defended as such.

Properties in Historic Districts

Buildings less than 50 years old may be eligible for National Register listing if they are integral parts of districts that are eligible for National Register listing. The San Francisco Civic Center Historic District, for instance, includes the War Memorial Opera House and Veterans Building completed in 1932 and the Federal Building completed 4 years later. The newer structures are judged to contribute directly to the associative values of the entire district and indirectly to the architectural values of the area.

Entire districts that have achieved significance in the last 50 years may themselves be eligible for the Register as being exceptionally important. For example, Radburn, New Jersey, an unusually important planned community designed in 1929 to be the "town of the motor age" with an innovative separation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, was listed before it had been significant for 50 years.

Justification

As discussed in "How To Complete National Register Forms" (available for \$1.35 from U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; stock number 024-005-00666-4), the nomination form for a property that has achieved significance within the last 50 years must contain an explicit justification or explanation of the property's exceptional value. The rationale should not be an implicit part of the statement of significance or treated as self-evident, but should be explicit and direct. In short, the nomination form must make a persuasive case that the grounds for evaluating a property's exceptional importance exist and that the property being nominated meets the qualifications identified.

The following recent properties have been listed in or determined eligible for the National Register. The list is not exhaustive either in terms of themes listed or all properties falling within a theme, but it is intended to illustrate the range of such Register properties.

I. Criterion A. Properties "that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history." Many of these properties relate to major themes in 20th-century American history.

Transportation

Delta Queen (1924), Cincinnati, OH. Listed 1970. A well-preserved sternwheel steamboat, which, when listed, was the last sternwheeler engaged in overnight passenger trade on an American river.

Shell Service Station (1930), Winston-Salem, NC. Listed 1976. A small, concrete, shell-shaped building significant as a vestige of the literalism of 1930s advertising, an example of the vernacular roots from which pop architecture grew, and "an architectural object of direct and almost universal appeal."

Cincinnati Union Terminal (1933), Cincinnati, OH. Listed 1972; NHL 1977. One of the finest American railroad terminals. Fine Example of Art Deco architecture.

Douglas Municipal Airport (1928), Douglas, AZ. Listed 1975. One of the first international airports. A stop on the first transcontinental air-rail route and on the first transcontinental airmail route.

Pan American Sea Plane Base and Terminal Building (1930-1938), Miami, FL. Listed 1975. Pan American airway's central facility for flights to South America. Significant for historical association with the Company and the development of air travel with South America and as one of the last remaining 1930s seaplane facilities in nearly original condition.

Lighter-than-Air Ship Hangars (1943), Santa Ana, CA. Listed 1975. Two hangars built to house six airships each, as part of the U.S. antisubmarine defense. In addition to the historical associations, the hangars, which are 178 feet high and over 1,000 feet long, are among the largest wood-supported structures in the world.

Nuclear Development, and Space Exploration

Reber Radio Telescope (1937), Green Bank vicinity, WV. Listed 1972. First radio telescope designed and built to do radio astronomical research.

U.S. National Arboretum (1927), Washington, D.C. Listed 1973. One of the largest arboreta in the U.S. Through its research and education programs it breeds plants for localities throughout the country and is the repository for international gifts.

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Horton Test Sphere (1951), Fort Detrick, MD. Determined eligible 1977. This large, one-million-liter test sphere, claimed to be the largest such structure in the world, was used by the army to study infectious diseases and toxic substances. Experiments here helped make the comparatively recent study of aerobiology a quantitative science.

Experimental Breeder Reactor Number 1 (1949), Arco, ID. NHL 1965. This reactor was the first to use plutonium rather than uranium as a fuel, and was the first reactor built by the Atomic Energy Commission to provide electricity for civilian use.

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (1943), Los Alamos, NM. NHL 1965. One of the world's most important laboratories. Discoveries at the center range from the development of the atomic and hydrogen bombs and the development of several new nuclear reactors to experiments with rocket propulsion.

World War II

Quonset Point Naval Air Station (1939-1940), North Kingston, RI. Determined eligible 1978. One of three new naval air stations created under recommendations of the Hepburn Board to aid American preparation for World War II. The base, designed primarily by Albert Kahn Inc., was completed six months prior to Pearl Harbor. The base is significant as an early, intact example of American mobilization for World War II, for its role in the War, and as one of the largest complexes of early-20th-century buildings in Rhode Island.

Ships. Several ships are listed including U.S.S. MISSOURI (1944), Bremerton, WA. Listed 1971. Significant as location of the Japanese surrender ending World War II, and for service during World War II and the Korean War. Also listed is the U.S.S. SILVERSIDES (1941), Chicago, IL. Listed 1972. One of the most significant American World War II submarines. The vessel played a particularly important role in combat engagements in the Pacific.

Three Japanese relocation center sites in Utah, California, and Alabama.

Wendover Air Force Base, Utah, where the crew of the "Enola Gay" prepared to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Eight sites in Guam ranging from invasion beaches to coastal defense guns.

Suicide Cliff on Saipan.

Federal Response to the Depression

A number of WPA and CCC projects have been listed including: Massive Timberline Lodge (1936-1938), Government Camp vicinity, OR. Listed 1973; NHL 1978. This was a major example of 1930s "mountain architecture," and one of the finest WPA projects. Later it became a major winter recreation center. Price Municipal Building (1938-1939), Price, UT. Listed 1978. Judged of "exceptional importance" to the state partially on the basis of an important WPA mural in the building.

A few public housing projects have been listed in or determined eligible for the Register including: Techwood Home District (1935-1936), Atlanta, GA. Listed 1976. This was "the first federally funded public housing in the United States to reach actual construction stage and represents the federal and local government's first attempts, in a social/humanitarian way, to eradicate slum housing on a grand scale.

Rising Hail Colony (authorized 1938), Greenwood vicinity, SD. Listed 1975. The remaining buildings from a federally funded project to stimulate recovery among the Yankton Sioux by establishing a communal development association, headed by C.R. Whitlock who wanted to establish a pre-1858 Indian lifestyle.

II. Criterion B. Allows the listing of properties "that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past." This criterion has too often been limited to sites associated with politicians, military figures, and business leaders. Evaluation should be made for sites associated with individuals significant in all aspects of our past, including science and the arts. Homes of literary figures judged of "exceptional significance" and listed before they had achieved significance for 50 years, range from those of nationally prominent individuals like Eugene O'Neill (NHL) near Danville, CA, and Ernest Hemingway (NHL), at Key West, FL, to the study of author William Hervey Allen in South Miami, FL.

It is particularly difficult to have proper perspective in evaluating sites associated with living individuals. This realization, combined with the Register's concern that it not be used to endorse the work of a living individual, has lead to a rather firm reluctance to list buildings associated with living individuals unless sufficient time has elapsed to fully evaluate their contribution.

III. Criterion C. A greater number of recent properties are justified as being of "exceptional" significance under Criterion C than under any other criterion. This criterion allows the listing of properties "that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a

master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction."

Chrysler Building (1928-1930), New York City, NY. NHL 1976. Perhaps the classic expression of "Style Moderne" architecture, and, for a few months, the tallest building in the world.

Ada Theatre (1927), Boise, ID. Listed 1974. An excellent example of Second Egyptian Revival architecture.

Majestic Theatre (1929), San Antonio, TX. Listed 1975. The theatre, part of a 18-story office building, is among the state's few remaining intact examples of exuberant theatre architecture. The interior walls are particularly lavishly decorated with Moorish and Spanish motifs.

Belgian Building (William J. Clark Library and Barco-Stevens Hall) (1939), Richmond, VA. Listed 1970. Originally the Belgian Pavilion for the 1939 World's Fair, this important example of 1930s International School architecture was designed to be removed to a Belgian university after the fair, but World War II prevented the removal. The Belgian government presented the building to Virginia Union University which moved the building to its Richmond campus.

Forum Cafeteria (interior 1929-1930), Minneapolis, MN. Listed 1976. The interior is a rare example of early Art Deco in the Twin Cities.

Structures and Miscellaneous

Water Reclamation Plant (1926), Coconino County, AZ. Listed 1974. Built to reclaim water on the arid south rim of the Grand Canyon, this facility was one of the earliest water reclamation plants in the country.

Eastwood Park Bridge (1927), Minot, ND. Listed 1975. The cantilever bridge is an interesting example of the interaction of function and aesthetics. False arches were added to give the impression of a more visually pleasing arched bridge. The bridge is also an important entry into Eastwood Park, a residential community.

Ladew Topiary Gardens and House (ca. 1935), Taylor vicinity, MD. Listed 1976. An unusually fine topiary garden recognized by the Garden Club of America in 1971 as the outstanding topiary garden in the country.

Work of a Master

Several comparatively recent buildings are listed in the National Register as the work of a master. Ten of the more than 40 buildings

on the Register designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, for example, were listed before they were 50 years old. These include not only such nationally significant structures as Falling Water (NHL) (1935) in Fayette County, PA, and the Johnson Wax Administration Building and Research Tower (NHL) (1936, 1944) in Racine, WI, but locally significant buildings like the Pope-Leighey House (1938) in Fairfax County, VA. It should be noted, however, that not every building by Frank Lloyd Wright, or any prominent architect, is automatically eligible for National Register listing and certainly all are not of "exceptional importance," even at the local level.

Traditional Building Forms

A few recent examples of traditional building forms were listed as significant under Criterion C. McCranie's Turpentine Still (1936) is the best-preserved wood-burning turpentine still known in Georgia, while the Waherak "Maihar" (1958) is a very recent example of a traditional sailing canoe in the Trust Territory of the Pacific, where, because of the rapid deterioration of materials, no working Micronesian canoes exist that are more than 20 years old.

IV. Criterion D. It is particularly difficult to assess the significance of properties that "have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history" if those properties are less than 50 years old. This is often because the information such properties may yield can be provided by the written record or other available materials. Moreover, it is sometimes difficult to provide an objective scholarly framework to separate the enduring from current research interests in the information content of recent historic properties. Generally a certain amount of time has to pass before one can accurately assess the contribution of a particular study to the development of an entire discipline. However, when a property is seen to make a significant contribution, the informational values the property contains should be presented with a precise discussion of how the property may provide an exceptional contribution to our understanding of history, architecture, archeology, or culture.

The National Register criteria for evaluation encourage the listing of a property that has achieved significance within the last 50 years only if it is of exceptional importance or if it is a contributing part of a Register eligible district. While that language sounds restrictive, the criteria are general principles, not rules. The criteria discussion of recently significant property was not intended to bar consideration of many resources that can be judged unusually important in the recent development of American history, architecture, archeology, or culture. However, the criteria and Register program require that nominations for such property demonstrate that sufficient historical perspective and scholarly, comparative analysis exist to justify the claim of exceptional importance.

APPENDIX E

Excerpts from "How to Complete National Register Multiple Resource Nomination Forms"¹ are reproduced below:

**HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER MULTIPLE RESOURCE NOMINATION FORMS
INTERIM GUIDELINES**

These guidelines have been designed for use in conjunction with "How To Complete National Register Forms," National Park Service Publication Number 171, January, 1977. Directions are given in "How To Complete National Register Forms" for preparing nomination forms for individual properties or districts of historic, architectural, or archeological significance. In order to expedite the recognition and protection of historic resources identified through a comprehensive survey and to further encourage use of the National Register as a planning tool, Multiple Resource nominations may now be submitted to the National Register.

A Multiple Resource nomination is one which includes all or a defined portion of the historic resources identified in a specified geographical area which may be a rural area, a county, a small town, a large town or city, or a section of a town or city. The size of the area chosen should be determined by historic and/or geographic factors and by the practical factor of its manageability in the nominating process. The nomination should, if possible, be based upon the results of a comprehensive interdisciplinary survey undertaken to identify all of the resources of historic, architectural, and archeological significance within a defined geographical area. The survey data should be carefully analyzed to determine which properties are eligible for listing in the National Register.

A Multiple Resource nomination may be composed of individual properties or a combination of individual properties and districts. In any case, the acreage and verbal boundary description of each property or district must be defined. . . .

Multiple Resource nominations differ from Thematic Group nominations in the primary way in which the component properties are related, i.e. geographically vs thematically. In general, in a Thematic

¹"How to Complete National Register Multiple Resource Nomination Forms: Interim Guidelines," unpublished guidelines prepared by the National Register of Historic Places, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., n.d.

Group nomination which is by definition a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way, the component resources of the group will be scattered over a much wider geographical area than those of a Multiple Resource Area. A property included in a Multiple Resource nomination, however, may be included in a Thematic Group as well. For example, a county courthouse included in a Multiple Resource nomination for a particular locality may be included in a Thematic Group already listed in the National Register consisting of all county courthouses in a State. . . .

Surveys used as the basis for Multiple Resource nominations should be as complete as possible. Because of oversights, additional research, new judgments, and/or the increasing age of more recent structures as time passes, however, it may be necessary to nominate additional properties located within the geographical limits of a Multiple Resource Area which is already listed in the National Register. This may be done by writing an explanatory letter to the National Register and submitting a continuation sheet . . . or inventory form for each property to be added which provides the data required for any individual property or district located within a Multiple Resource Area. . . . In addition, if a State office or Federal agency defines a Multiple Resource Area intending eventually to nominate all properties within this area which are eligible for listing in the National Register and has survey data on one or more types of historic properties but not on all eligible properties within the area, a Multiple Resource nomination may be submitted with the notation "partial inventory" and an indication of the type(s) of resources included following the general nomination title. . . . Future nominations may be submitted for other types of historic resources within the Multiple Resource Area after more extensive surveys have been completed, but the geographical limits for each component nomination of the Multiple Resource Area must be identical.

APPENDIX F

Excerpts from "How to Complete National Register Thematic Group Nomination Forms"¹ are reproduced below:

HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER THEMATIC GROUP NOMINATION FORMS

INTERIM GUIDELINES

These guidelines have been designed for use in conjunction with "How To Complete National Register Forms," National Park Service Publication Number 171, January 1977. Directions are given in "How To Complete National Register Forms" for preparing nomination forms for individual properties or districts of historic, architectural, or archeological significance. In order to expedite the recognition and protection of historic resources identified through thematic surveys and to encourage the development of the survey and planning component of State and Federal agency programs, the National Register is now accepting Thematic Group nominations.

A Thematic Group nomination is one which includes a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way. They may be related to a single historical person, event, or developmental force; of one building type or use, or designed by a single architect; of a single archeological site form, or related to a particular set of archeological research problems. They can be located within a single geographical area such as a county, or they can be spread throughout a State or even, in the case of a Federal agency nomination, throughout the country. . . . Whatever the organizing principle or thematic relationship of the group of resources may be, the nomination should include all known properties within the group that are eligible for listing in the National Register. This means that if properties related to a historical event are to be nominated, every eligible property related to the event should be included; if all eligible courthouses within a State are to be nominated, a nomination should not be submitted for only half of the eligible number; if archeological properties from a specified prehistoric or historic period are to be nominated, the nomination should be based on a survey that can be demonstrated on the basis of an established regional overview such as the State Preservation Plan to be complete enough to identify all eligible sites within a given geographical area.

¹"How to Complete National Register Thematic Group Nomination Forms: Interim Guidelines," unpublished guidelines prepared by the National Register of Historic Places, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., n.d.

The choice of geographical area will be dictated in some cases by the choice of theme. In any event, the acreage and verbal boundary descriptions of each property must be defined. . . .

Thematic Group nominations differ from Multiple Resource nominations in the primary way in which the component properties are related, i.e. thematically vs geographically. In general, the properties of a Thematic Group will be scattered over a much wider geographical area than those of a Multiple Resource Area where the intention is to identify through a comprehensive interdisciplinary survey all resources of architectural, historical, and archeological significance within the area that are eligible for listing in the National Register. A property included in a Thematic Group nomination, however, may be included in a Multiple Resource Area as well. For example, if a nomination is submitted for buildings in California designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, one of the buildings may be included in a Multiple Resource Area already listed in the National Register. . . .

Thematic Group nominations will generally consist of individual properties related by theme but may in some cases include one or more historic districts as well as individual properties, or even be comprised entirely of historic districts (i.e. a group of districts in a city composed of scattered neighborhoods which developed during the same period because of growth pressures engendered by the development of a single industry. . . .

A Thematic Group is by definition a finite group of resources. However, if a property which should have been included in the group is identified through additional research after the group is listed in the Register, or excluded from the original nomination because of an oversight, this property may be added to the group by writing an explanatory letter to the National Register and submitting a continuation sheet . . . or inventory form for the property which provides the data required for any individual property or district included in a Thematic Group. . . .

APPENDIX G

WORKING DATA INVENTORY

The files listed below have been deposited with the Omaha District Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska. They contain photocopied materials that form much of the documentary basis for this report.

Fort Peck: Architectural Comparisons. (36 sheets).

Fort Peck: Fort Peck Dam. (194 sheets).

Fort Peck: Pre-Townsite History. (55 sheets).

Fort Peck: Townsite History, Administration Building. (2 sheets).

Fort Peck: Townsite History, Corps of Engineers Annual Reports. (111 sheets).

Fort Peck: Townsite History, Fire and Police Department. (5 sheets).

Fort Peck: Townsite History, General. (122 sheets).

Fort Peck: Townsite History, Hospital. (7 sheets).

Fort Peck: Townsite History, Hotel. (4 sheets).

Fort Peck: Townsite History, Laundry. (5 sheets).

Fort Peck: Townsite History, Permanent Residences. (2 sheets).

Fort Peck: Townsite History, Recreation Building and Theater. (23 sheets).

Fort Peck: Townsite History, School. (11 sheets).

Fort Peck: Townsite History, Temporary Residences. (2 sheets).

Fort Peck: Townsite Photographs, General. (6 sheets).

Fort Peck: Townsite Real Estate Files. (14 sheets).

Pickstown: Townsite History, Corps of Engineers Monthly Reports. (182 sheets).

Pickstown: Townsite History, General. (40 sheets).

Pickstown: Fort Randall Dam. (38 sheets).

Pickstown: Pre-Townsite History. (57 sheets, 1 photograph).

Pickstown: Townsite History, Corps of Engineers Annual Reports. (34 sheets).

Pickstown: Index to Architectural Drawings of Townsite. (41 sheets).

Pickstown: Townsite Construction Photographs. (123 sheets).

Pickstown: Townsite History, Construction Contracts. (69 sheets).

Pickstown: Townsite History, School. (19 sheets).

Pickstown: Townsite Maps. (4 sheets, 2 slides).

Pickstown: Townsite Real Estate Files. (17 sheets).

Riverdale: Garrison Dam. (21 sheets).

Riverdale: Pre-Townsite History, General. (47 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite Construction Photographs. (100 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, Chapel. (4 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, Corps of Engineers Annual Reports. (40 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, General. (90 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, Hospital. (19 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, Hotel. (20 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, John Latenser & Sons Contract. (67 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, Locomotive House. (17 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, Overlook Facility. (6 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, Permanent Administration Building. (4 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, Permanent Residences. (6 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, Power Plant. (29 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, Preliminary Planning. (24 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, Relocation of Prefabricated Residences. (108 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, School. (15 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, "Stage I." (51 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, "Stage II." (55 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, "Stage III." (5 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, Stores. (39 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, Temporary Administration Building. (2 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, Temporary Residences. (7 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite History, Warehouses. (5 sheets).

Riverdale: Townsite Maps, General. (8 sheets, 2 slides).

Riverdale: Townsite Real Estate Files. (16 sheets).

APPENDIX H

FIELD SURVEY FORMS

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
Department of the Army
Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 21 AUG 79

Surveyor: MacDONALD

MacDonald and Mack Partnership
750 Grain Exchange Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE

Townsitc: FT. PECKADMINISTRATION BUILDINGCounty: VALLEYAddress: EAST KANSAS AVENUEState: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERSStatus: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No Present Use: MONTANA AREA OFFICE + OTHER MISC. FEDERAL AGENCY OFFICES

HISTORIC DATA

PERMANENT

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Name: ADMINISTRATION BLDG. Area: GOVERNMENT, SOCIALOriginal Use: OFFICE / ADMIN. National State Local Original Owner: U.S. ARMY C. OF ENGI. Category: Individual Property
Historic District
Thematic Group
Multiple Resource Architect or Builder: MADDEN CONST. CO.Date(s): 1934

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered TEMP. ADM. WINGS Location: Original Site Moved DEMOLISHED Style: COLONIAL REVIVALConfiguration: RECT. PLAN w/ FLANKINGDEPENDENCIES, PARAPETEDROOF w/ CUPOLA, 2-STORYConstruction Materials: CAST. IN-PLACECONCRETE WALLS w/ CLAYTILE ROOFUNFINISHED CONCRETE,PAINTED TRIMView Looking EAST

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
Department of the Army
Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 21 AUG '79Surveyor: MACKENZIE

MacDonald and Mack Partnership
750 Grain Exchange Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE

FT. FECK HOTELAddress: SOUTH MISSOURI AVENUETownsitie: FT. FECKCounty: VALLEYState: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERSStatus: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No Present Use: HOTEL

HISTORIC DATA

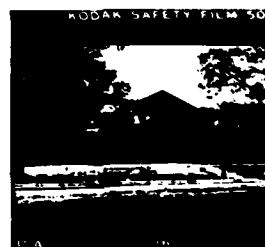
Historic Name: EMPLOYEE'S HOTELOriginal Use: HOTELOriginal Owner: U.S. ARMY C. OF ENGL.Architect or Builder: JOHNSON DRAKE & PAPERDate(s): 1934

SIGNIFICANCE

Area: GOVERNMENT, SOCIALNational State Local Category: Individual Property Historic District Thematic Group Multiple Resource

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin
 Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered DEMOLITION OF 1-STORY, TEMP.
 Location: Original Site Moved
 Style: EXPOSED CHALET
 Configuration: 1 STORY, HIP ROOF w/ DORMERS,
GABLE ENTRY ON CENTER w/
EXPOSED TIMBER CONST.
 Construction Materials: WOOD FRAMING,
HORIZONTAL SIDING,
EXPOSED TIMBER, COMP. RFG.
 Finishes: PAINTED

View Looking SOUTH

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
 Department of the Army
 Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 21 AIX/79Surveyor: MacDonald

MacDonald and Mack Partnership
 750 Grain Exchange Building
 Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE

Townsite: FT. PECKHOTEL GARAGECounty: VALLEYAddress: CRAIG AVENUEState: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERSStatus: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No Present Use: CARAGE

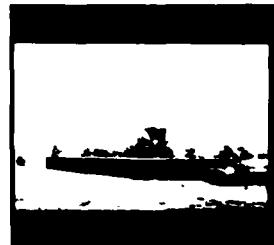
HISTORIC DATA

Historic Name: HOTEL GARAGE

SIGNIFICANCE

Original Use: GARAGEArea: GOVERNMENT, SOCIALOriginal Owner: U.S. ARMY C. OF ENGI.National State Local Architect or Builder: WM MACDONALD CONST. CO.Category: Individual Property Historic District Date(s): 1934Thematic Group Multiple Resource

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered Location: Original Site Moved Style: UTILITARIANConfiguration: RECTANGULAR PLAN, FLATROOF, 17 GARAGE BAYS EACHSIDE - 34 FT ALConstruction Materials: X/WOOD FRAME, HORIZ.WOOD SIDING, X/WOODGARAGE DOORSFinishes: PAINTEDView Looking EAST

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
 Department of the Army
 Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 21 JULY '79Surveyor: MACKNAD

MacDonald and Mack Partnership
 750 Grain Exchange Building
 Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE

APARTMENTSAddress: SOUTH PLATTE AVENUETownsite: FT. PECKCounty: VALLEYState: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERSStatus: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No Present Use: 7 APARTMENTS

HISTORIC DATA

Historic Name: HOSPITALOriginal Use: CAMP HOSPITALOriginal Owner: U.S. ARMY C. OF ENGR.Architect or Builder: JOHNSON, DRAKE & PIPERDate(s): 1934

SIGNIFICANCE

Area: GOVERNMENT, SOCIALNational State Local Category: Individual Property Historic District Thematic Group Multiple Resource

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin
 Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered ORIG. BURNED IMMEDIATELY,
 Location: Original Site Moved PRESENT BUILT ON ORIG.
 FDTN? MISC. INT. ALTERATIONS

Style: EXCESS CHALET

Configuration: 1 STORY, HIP ROOF W/ ELL
TO REAR, PROTECTING
ENTRY PORCH

Construction Materials: COMPOSITION ROOFING,
WOOD FRAME & HORIZONTAL
WOOD SIDING, TIMBERED PORCH

Finishes: PAINTEDView Looking EAST

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
 Department of the Army
 Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 21 AUG '79

Surveyor: MACKNAILD

MacDonald and Mack Partnership
 750 Grain Exchange Building
 Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE

Townsite: ELICKGARAGE AND FIRE STATIONCounty: VALLEYAddress: GASCONADE STREETState: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S.ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERSStatus: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No Present Use: SECURITY CENTER [FIRE & POLICE] & VEHICLE STORAGE

HISTORIC DATA

Historic Name: GOVERNMENT STORAGE

SIGNIFICANCE

Area: GOVERNMENT, SOCIALOriginal Use: GARAGE & FIRE STATIONNational State Local Original Owner: U.S.ARMY C. OF ENGI.Category: Individual Property Architect or Builder: JOHNSON DRAKE & PIPERHistoric District Date(s): 1934Thematic Group Multiple Resource

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered Location: Original Site Moved Style: SIXIES CHARTConfiguration: L-STORY, "L" SHAPED PLAN,
GALE ROOF

Construction Materials: WOOD FRAME, WOOD
HORIZONTAL SIDING, CONCRETE
ROOFING, MINOR TIMBER BRKTS.

Finishes: PAINTEDView Looking EAST

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
Department of the Army
Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 21 AUG 179

Surveyor: MacDonald
MacDonald and Mack Partnership
750 Grain Exchange Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE

GRADE SCHOOLAddress: NORTH MISSOURI AVENUETownsite: EL PECCounty: VALLEYState: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERSStatus: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No Present Use: GRADE SCHOOL

HISTORIC DATA

Historic Name: SCHOOLOriginal Use: SCHOOLOriginal Owner: U.S. ARMY C. OF ENGR.Architect or Builder: JOHNSON, DRAKE & PIPERDate(s): 1934, ADDITIONS 1935, 1937

SIGNIFICANCE

Area: GOVERNMENT, SOCIALNational State Local Category: Individual Property Historic District Thematic Group Multiple Resource

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered ? ADDITIONS REMAIN,
REMANDEAR DEMOLISHEDLocation: Original Site Moved

APRIL 1965.

Style: SWISS CHALETConfiguration: 1-STORY, GABLE ROOF W/CUPOLA,RECT. PLAN W/PROJECTINGENTRYConstruction Materials: WOOD FRAME, HORIZ.WOOD SIDING, COMP.ROOFING, TIMBERED FLUTYFinishes: PAINTEDView Looking NORTH

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
 Department of the Army
 Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 21 AUG '71
 Surveyor: MACKDONALD
 MacDonald and Mack Partnership
 750 Grain Exchange Building
 Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE

FT PECK SUMMER THEATREAddress: MISSOURI AVENUETownsite: FT PECKCounty: VALLEYState: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERSStatus: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No Present Use: SUMMER STOCK THEATRE

HISTORIC DATA

SIGNIFICANCE ARCHITECTURE, AREA: GOVERNMENT, SOCIAL

Historic Name: MOTION PICTURE THEATRE Area: GOVERNMENT, SOCIAL
 Original Use: MOTION PICTURE THEATRE National State Local Original Owner: U.S. ARMY C. & E. Category: Individual Property
 Architect or Builder: EUGENE GILSTRAP [ARCHT] Historic District Date(s): 1934 C.P. HAGLIN CO. Thematic Group
 Multiple Resource

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered STAGE MODIFICATIONSLocation: Original Site Moved Style: SWISS CHALETConfiguration: 1-STORY W/ EXTRAP FALCON DORMER,
BALCONY + FLANKING SPIKES, RECT. PLAN,
PROSCENIUM STAGE, ORNAMENTEDConstruction Materials: WOOD FRAME, CHEVRON SIDINGCUT WORK @ FRONT, HORIZ. SIDINGSIDES + BACK, COMP. ROOFPAINTED - OVR. POLYCHROME 12@ FRONT FAÇADEView Looking WEST

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
 Department of the Army
 Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 21 AUG '79Surveyor: MacDonald

MacDonald and Mack Partnership
 750 Grain Exchange Building
 Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE

Townsite: ST. PECKLUTHERAN CHURCHCounty: VALLEYAddress: MISSOURI AVENUEState: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERSStatus: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No Present Use: LUTHERAN CHURCH

HISTORIC DATA

Historic Name: LUTHERAN CHURCH

SIGNIFICANCE

Area: GOVERNMENT, SOCIALOriginal Use: LUTHERAN CHURCHNational State Local Original Owner: U.S. ARMY C. OF ENG.Category: Individual Property Architect or Builder: —Historic District Date(s): 1934Thematic Group Multiple Resource

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered WOOD SIDING REPLACED W/ COMPOSITIONLocation: Original Site Moved Style: SIXTY'S CHALETConfiguration: "I" SHAPE PLAN, 1-STORY,
GABLE ROOFED, LOUVERED
CUPOLA @ CROSSING, ORN. BARGEConstruction Materials: WOOD FRAME, WOOD
SIDING, REPLACED (BENEATH?)
COMPOSITION, COMPOSITION ROOFFinishes: PAINTEDView Looking SOUTH

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
 Department of the Army
 Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 21 AUG 71Surveyor: MACKNOLD

MacDonald and Mack Partnership
 750 Grain Exchange Building
 Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE

Townsite: FT PECKRECREATION BUILDINGCounty: VALLEYAddress: MISSOURI AVENUEState: Montana

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERSStatus: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No Present Use: RECREATION: BASKETBALL, HANDBALL, ETC.

HISTORIC DATA

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Name: RECREATION BUILDINGArea: GOVERNMENT, SOCIALOriginal Use: RECREATIONNational State Local Original Owner: U.S. ARMY C.O. ENCL.Category: Individual Property Architect or Builder: C.F. HAGLIN CO.Historic District Date(s): 1934Thematic Group Multiple Resource

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered INTERIOR ALTERATIONS Location: Original Site Moved Style: SIMES CHALETConfiguration: L-SHAPED, RECT. PLAN,
GYMNASIUM & STAGE,
GABLED ROOFConstruction Materials: WOOD FRAME, WOOD
HORIZ. SADING, COMPOSITION
ROOFINGFinishes: PAINTEDView Looking NORTHEAST

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
 Department of the Army
 Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 22 AUG '79

Surveyor: MacDONALD
 MacDonald and Mack Partnership
 750 Grain Exchange Building
 Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE

OIL STATIONAddress: MISSOURI AVENUETownsite: FT. PECKCounty: VALLEYState: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS [LEASED OUT]Status: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No Present Use: OIL STATION

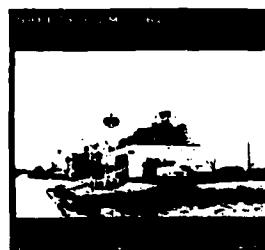
HISTORIC DATA

Historic Name: OIL STATIONOriginal Use: OIL STATIONOriginal Owner: U.S. ARMY C. of ENGR.Architect or Builder: —Date(s): 1934

SIGNIFICANCE

Area: GOVERNMENT, SOCIALNational State Local Category: Individual Property Historic District Thematic Group Multiple Resource

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered "MODERNIZED"Location: Original Site Moved Style: UTILITARIANConfiguration: 1-STORY, FLAT ROOF,
OFFICE & MAINT. SERVICE
BAYSConstruction Materials: STUCCO [ON CONC.BLOCK ?] BUILT-UPROOFINGPAINTED

Finishes:

View Looking SOUTH

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
 Department of the Army
 Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 22 AUG '79

Surveyor: MacDONALD
 MacDonald and Mack Partnership
 750 Grain Exchange Building
 Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE

Townssite: FI PECKRESIDENCES [12]County: VALLEYAddress: 100-1112 EAST KANSAS AVE.State: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S.ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERSStatus: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No Present Use: RESIDENTIAL: SINGLE FAMILY HOUSING

HISTORIC DATA

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Name: PERMANENT RESIDENCES Area: GOVERNMENT, SOCIALOriginal Use: SINGLE FAMILY HOUSING National State Local Original Owner: U.S.ARMY C. OF ENGR. Category: Individual Property Architect or Builder: MADSEN CONST. CO. [2 RESIDENCES] Historic District Date(s): 1934 Johnson Drake & Piper [10] Thematic Group Configuration: JOHNSON DRAKE & PIPER [10] Multiple Resource

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered Location: Original Site Moved Style: COTTAGE PICTURESQUEConfiguration: VARIOUSLY, GABLED &
HIPPED ROOFS, ONE-STORY
w/ ATTICConstruction Materials: WOOD FRAME, 2 HORIZ.
SIDING w/ BRICK & STONE VENEER
@ STREET ELEV., BRICK CHIMNEYSFinishes: PAINTED WOOD CONSTR.View Looking WEST [107]

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
 Department of the Army
 Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 22 AUG '79Surveyor: MacDONALD

MacDonald and Mack Partnership
 750 Grain Exchange Building
 Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE

GARAGES [12]Address: 1100-1112 EAST KANSAS AV.Townsit: FT. PECKCounty: VALLEYState: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERSStatus: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No Present Use: GARAGE

HISTORIC DATA

PERMANENT

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Name: RESIDENCE GARAGEArea: GOVERNMENT, SOCIALOriginal Use: GARAGENational State Local Original Owner: U.S. ARMY C. OF ENGI.Category: Individual Property Architect or Builder: WM MCDONALD CONST. CO.Historic District Date(s): 1934Thematic Group Multiple Resource

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered Location: Original Site Moved Style: UTILITARIANConfiguration: 1-STORY, GABLE-ROOFED,RECT. PLAN, SINGLE CARGARAGESConstruction Materials: WOOD FRAME w/HORIZ. WOOD SIDING,COMP. ROOFPAINTEDView Looking WEST [11087]

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
 Department of the Army
 Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 22 AUG 179
 Surveyor: MACKDONALD
 MacDonald and Mack Partnership
 750 Grain Exchange Building
 Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE CORPS OF ENGI. & BUREAU OF RECLAMATION VEHICLE SERVICE GARAGE Townsite: FT. PECK
 Address: DEARBORN ROAD County: VALLEY
 State: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 Status: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied
 Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No
 Present Use: SERVICE GARAGE

HISTORIC DATA

Historic Name: SPRAGUE GARAGE
 Original Use: VEHICLE, SPRAGUE
 Original Owner: U.S. ARMY C. OF ENGI.
 Architect or Builder: JOHNSON DRAKE & PIPER
 Date(s): 1934

SIGNIFICANCE

Area: GOVERNMENT, SOCIAL
 National State Local
 Category: Individual Property
 Historic District
 Thematic Group
 Multiple Resource

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin
 Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered ADDITION TO THE NORTH
 Location: Original Site Moved
 Style: PREFABRICATED INDUSTRIAL
 Configuration: 1-STORY, RECT. PLAN W/ "ELL" TO NORTH, SHALLOW GABLE W/ RIDGE MONITOR
 Construction Materials: METAL FRAME, # CLADDING, COMP. ROOFING, PAINTED
 Finishes:



View Looking SOUTH

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
 Department of the Army
 Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 22 AUG '79Surveyor: MacDonald

MacDonald and Mack Partnership
 750 Grain Exchange Building
 Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE
CORPS OF ENGI. OFFICE,
STORAGE & SHOP
 Address: DEARBORN ROAD

Townsite: FT. PECK
 County: VALLEY
 State: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 Status: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied
 Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No
 Present Use: OFFICE, STORAGE & WORKSHOP

HISTORIC DATA

Historic Name: COMMISSARY COLD STORAGE Area: GOVERNMENT, SOCIAL
 Original Use: COLD STORAGE National State Local
 Original Owner: U.S. ARMY C. OF ENGI. Category: Individual Property
 Architect or Builder: JOHNSON, DRAKE & FIFER Historic District
 Date(s): 1934 Thematic Group
 Multiple Resource

SIGNIFICANCE

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin
 Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered
 Location: Original Site Moved
 Style: PREFABRICATED INDUSTRIAL
 Configuration: 1-STORY, RECTANGULAR PLAN,
SHALLOW GABLE

Construction Materials: METAL FRAME &
CLADDING, COMP. ROOFING.

Finishes: PAINTED



View Looking NORTH

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
Department of the Army
Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 22 AUG '79Surveyor: MEREDITH

MacDonald and Mack Partnership
750 Grain Exchange Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE
CORPS OF ENGI. MAINTENANCE
SHOP

Address: DEARBORN ROAD

Townsite: PT. PECK
County: VALLEY
State: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERSStatus: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No Present Use: MAINTENANCE SHOP

HISTORIC DATA

Historic Name: COMMISSARY WAREHOUSE Area: GOVERNMENT, SOCIALOriginal Use: WAREHOUSE National State Local Original Owner: U.S. ARMY C. OF ENGI. Category: Individual Property
Historic District
Thematic Group Architect or Builder: JOHNSON, DRAKE & PIPER Thematic Group
Multiple Resource Date(s): 1934

SIGNIFICANCE

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered Location: Original Site Moved Style: PREFABRICATED INDUSTRIALConfiguration: 1-STORY, RECTANGULARPLAN, SHALLOW GABLEConstruction Materials: METAL FRAME &CLADDING, COMP.ROOF, GPAINTED

Finishes:

View Looking NORTH

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
Department of the Army
Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 12 AUG 79

Surveyor: MACK
MacDonald and Mack Partnership
750 Grain Exchange Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICE & SHOP
Address: DEARBORN ROAD

Townsite: P.T. PECK
County: VALLEY
State: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
Status: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied
Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No
Present Use: OFFICE & SHOP

HISTORIC DATA

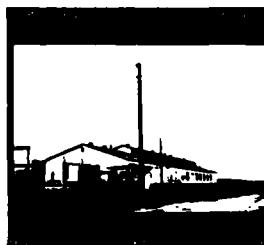
Historic Name: LAUNDRY
Original Use: LAUNDRY
Original Owner: U.S. ARMY C. OF ENG.
Architect or Builder: C.F. HAGLIN CO.
Date(s): 1934

SIGNIFICANCE

Area: GOVERNMENT, SOCIAL
National State Local
Category: Individual Property
Historic District
Thematic Group
Multiple Resource

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin
Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered
Location: Original Site Moved
Style: PREFABRICATED INDUSTRIAL
Configuration: 1-STORY, RECT. PLAN,
SHALLOW GABLE W/
RIDGE MONITOR
Construction Materials: METAL FRAME &
CLAD VINYL, COMP.
ROOF 1/4
Finishes: PAINTED

View Looking WEST

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
Department of the Army
Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 22 AUG '77

Surveyor: MacDonald
MacDonald and Mack Partnership
750 Grain Exchange Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE
FISH & WILDLIFE BUREAU
RESIDENCE
Address: JUDITH ROAD

Townsite: FT. PECK
County: VALLEY
State: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
Status: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied
Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No
Present Use: RESIDENCE

HISTORIC DATA

Historic Name: SECTION FOREMAN'S
RESIDENCE
Original Use: RESIDENTIAL
Original Owner: U.S. ARMY C. OF ENGI.
Architect or Builder: —
Date(s): 1954

SIGNIFICANCE

Area: GOVERNMENT, SOCIAL
National State Local
Category: Individual Property
Historic District
Thematic Group
Multiple Resource

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin
Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered
Location: Original Site Moved
Style: BUNGALOW
Configuration: ONE STORY, HIP ROOFED,
EXPOSED RAFTER ENDS

Construction Materials: WOOD FRAME &
HORIZ. SIDING, COMP.
ROOFING.

Finishes: PAINTED



View Looking NORTHEAST

FIELD SURVEY FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Government Townsites Study
 Department of the Army
 Omaha District Corps of Engineers

Survey Date: 22 AUG 79

Surveyor: MACKNELL D

MacDonald and Mack Partnership
 750 Grain Exchange Building
 Minneapolis, Minnesota

NAME OF STRUCTURE
FISH & WILDLIFE BUREAU
GARAGE

Address: ROUTE 1 ROAD

Townsite: FT. PECK
 County: VALLEY
 State: MONTANA

OWNERSHIP

Owner of Property: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Status: Public Private Occupied Unoccupied

Accessible: Yes: Restricted Yes: Unrestricted No

Present Use: CAR GARAGE

HISTORIC DATA

Historic Name: SECTION FOREMAN'S GARAGE Area: GOVERNMENT, SOCIAL
 Original Use: GARAGE National State Local
 Original Owner: U.S. ARMY C. OF ENGI. Category: Individual Property
 Architect or Builder: - Historic District
 Date(s): 1934 Thematic Group
 Multiple Resource

DESCRIPTION

Physical Condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor Ruin

Integrity: Unaltered Minor Altered

Location: Original Site Moved

Style: UTILITARIAN

Configuration: 1-STORY, RECT. PLAN,
GABLE ROOF, SINGLE
CAR GARAGE

Construction Materials: WOOD FRAME &
SLATE, COMP. ROOF'G.

Finishes: PAINTED



View Looking SOUTHEAST

